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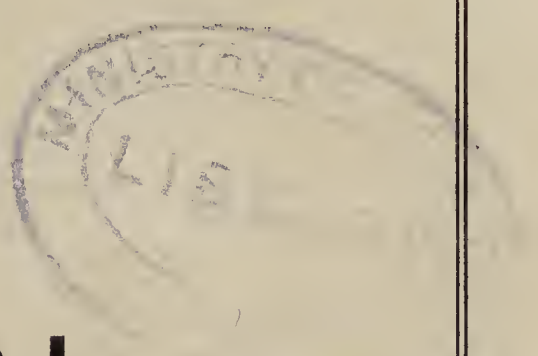
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BOROUGH



OF POOLE



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

*On the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the
Borough and Port of Poole*

FOR THE YEAR
1954

JAMES HUTTON, M.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health of the Borough and Port of Poole

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ANNUAL REPORT

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JAMES HUTTON, M.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

Public Health Department
Municipal Buildings
Poole



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Health and Sanitary Circumstances of Poole Seaport

PART III

School Health Services in the Borough

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PREFACE

Public Health Department,
Municipal Buildings,
Poole.

To the Worshipful the Mayor, and Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough and County of the Town of Poole.

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Borough and Port of Poole for the year 1954, prepared in accordance with the regulations of the Ministry of Health. The form of presentation suggested in Circular 1728 of 25th October, 1938 has been followed.

There have been minor alterations in the arrangement of the report to facilitate access to information and ease of comparison with the records of former years.

The year under review was singularly healthy, but I would draw attention to the regrettably high level of infant deaths in the Borough. Progress has been made in slum clearance by the submission of a comprehensive report on the extent of the problem in the Borough, and the Council have presented their proposals for dealing with the situation within a five year period, to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Three clearance areas, comprising some 75 houses, have been represented and approval to proceed obtained.

In presenting this report, I wish to express my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their kindness and consideration at all times, my fellow officers in other departments, and the staff of my department for their help and co-operation during the year. For his assistance in compiling statistics in this report, my thanks are due to the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. R. Leggat, who has prepared in the main the sections dealing with Sanitary Circumstances, Housing and Food.

JAMES HUTTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

COMMITTEES AND STAFF, 1954

PUBLIC HEALTH AND PORT HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman D. A. HAYNES, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor F. V. CRAWSHAW

Aldermen:

S. D. BALLAM

J. BRIGHT, J.P.

A. B. HAYNES, J.P.

Councillors:

L. W. CHISMAN

L. J. MATCHAN

Mrs. J. D. COLES

S. J. POLLARD

R. C. HART

S. J. STOUT

Mrs. E. M. HICKINSON, J.P.

H. WAY

Mrs. A. WILLIS

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

*Medical Officer of Health
Port Medical Officer*

JAMES HUTTON, M.D., D.P.H.

*Deputy Medical Officer
of Health and Deputy
Port Medical Officer*

JAMES A. SINCLAIR, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

ROBERT LEGGAT,
F.S.I.A., Cert. as San. Insp. and Meat and Food Insp.

Sanitary Inspectors:

C. A. TRIM,
Cert. as San. Insp. and Meat and Food Insp.
C. GLOVER,
Cert as San. Insp. and Meat and Food Insp.
R. R. TUCKER,
Cert as San. Insp. and Meat and Food Insp.
F. K. W. FRANCIS,
Cert. as San. Insp and Meat and Food Insp.
R. M. IMPETT,
Cert as San. Insp. and Meat and Food Insp.
M. H. STOCKLEY,
Cert. as San. Insp. and Meat and Food Insp. (resigned
14.3.54)

Clerks:

Mrs. M. FOWLER. Miss S. MACKAY. Mrs. B. BURCHETT D. HERBERT.

Public Analyst: A. S. CARLOS, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.C.S.

Veterinary Surgeon: Lt.-Col. J. S. KINGSTON, M.B.E., M.R.C.V.S.

PART I
SECTION A

GENERAL STATISTICS

(1) Area of Borough. 15,641 acres, not including 2,220 acres of tidal waters and foreshore.			
(2) Population:			
(a) As estimated by Registrar General at 30th June, 1954	...	...	84,540
(b) Census, 1951: Registrar General's Preliminary Report	...	...	82,958
(3) Total number of Inhabited Houses (from Rate Book) as at December, 1954			
	...	...	25,672
(4) Rateable Value at 1st April, 1954			
	...	...	£714,109
Sum represented by a Penny Rate			
	...	...	£2,841

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT

No coastal resort has been endowed with a lovelier setting than that of Poole, and its development in recent years has been planned with great consideration for the preservation of its natural beauty. The modern Borough, some 25 square miles in extent, has been developed from the historic seaport situated within its extensive land-locked Harbour, and is now the largest town in Dorset and the second largest in the south-western counties of England.

Owing to its situation, the whole borough is a natural sun-trap. The climate is almost a perpetual spring, the heat in summer being tempered by the extensive area of tidal waters and the cold in winter time being warded off by the surrounding hills.

Although the borough is essentially a residential district, it maintains within and on its boundaries a considerable number of light industries and traditional undertakings. In the latter category are shipbuilding and marine engineering; china clay mining; manufacture of tiles, pottery and china; stoneware; pre-cast concrete products and paving; art metalwork; agricultural products; brushes and brooms; garden ornaments; timberwork; ships' joinery; mineral waters. Other industries include pure chemicals; cosmetics; printing; compressors and pumps; aircraft tooling; foundry products; engineering; industrial models; coachbuilding; electrical works; thermal insulation; scaffolding; church, bank and school fittings; confectionery and food processing.

Section A

For recent years the condition of the labour market has been as shown below:

Year	Average of Unemployment	Unemployment as at December
1945	69	299
1946	246	342
1947	360	430
1948	498	685
1949	495	540
1950	437	493
1951	356	396
1952	507	723
1953	574	707
1954	415	372

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR 1954

I am indebted to the Borough Meteorological Observer, Mr. E. J. Carr-Jones, for the following meteorological data :

The records taken during 1954 have shown that the weather experienced was again below the expected standard.

Sunshine

The total hours of sunshine in 1954 fell short of those in the previous year by 12.1 hours, the total being 1,679.8 hours, a daily average of 4.6 hours. This total is 132 hours below the yearly average for Poole. The sunniest month of the year was April, having a total of 249.6 hours, giving a daily average of 8.32 hours. No other month reached even a total of 200 hours, the nearest being May and August with totals of 194.8 and 191.5 respectively. The longest period of sunshine in one day was 14.6 hours on 27th July.

Rainfall

The total rainfall for the year was 36.11 inches, far above the total of 22.79 inches for 1953, and 4.96 inches above average. The total duration of rainfall for the year was 719.1 hours. November was the wettest month with a total of 5.86 inches, an increase of 2.27 inches on last year's wettest month. The driest month was April with a total of 0.11 inches.

Wind

During the year 14 gales were recorded, being composed of:

- 9 Moderate gales—a force of approximately 30 knots,
- 4 Fresh gales —a force of approximately 37 knots,
- 1 Strong gale —a force of approximately 44 knots.

Taken to eight compass points, the number of days for each direction were:

Direction	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
No. of days	12	49	22	23	23	151	24	33

There were 28 calms, or days without wind.

Temperature

The average maximum was 58°F. and the average minimum 43°F. thus giving a summer and winter range of 15°F. August again came as the warmest month with an average maximum temperature of 68.1°F., January being the coldest month with an average maximum temperature of 44.2°F. and an average minimum temperature of 32.3°F. The night of the 2nd/3rd February was the coldest during the year, having a minimum temperature of 17°F., this being the lowest minimum temperature recorded since 25/26th January, 1945, when it reached 10°F. The highest maximum temperature recorded during the year was 78°F. on the 4th August.

		Average Max. Temp.	Average Min. Temp.	Rainfall	Sunshine
January ...	...	44.2	32.3	2.04	81.3
February	...	45.3	33.1	3.13	90.5
March ...	...	51.8	37.8	4.31	129.3
April ...	...	57.0	37.2	0.11	249.6
May ...	...	63.0	44.5	2.63	194.8
June ...	...	65.0	49.8	2.62	181.5
July ...	...	66.6	51.7	3.27	179.3
August ...	...	68.1	52.1	2.80	191.5
September	...	65.1	50.1	3.51	176.9
October	...	61.7	49.6	2.78	98.5
November	...	54.0	39.1	5.86	55.8
December	...	51.3	40.0	3.03	50.8

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1954**As supplied by the Registrar General**

				<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Live Births						
Total registered	...	...	...	1139	587	552
Legitimate ...	...	...	...	1085	556	529
Illegitimate...	...	...	...	54	31	23
Stillbirths						
Total registered	...	...	...	31	21	10
Legitimate ...	...	...	...	31	21	10
Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	—	—
Deaths						
Total registered	...	...	...	1035	538	497
Maternal Mortality ...						
Deaths from puerperal causes :						
Puerperal sepsis	...	...		—	—	—
Other puerperal causes	...	...		—	—	—
Total	...	...	...	—	—	—
Deaths from Special Causes						
Cancer	...	...	...	192	92	100
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—	—
Enteritis (under 2 years of age)			...	—	—	—
Infant Mortality						
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age :						
Total registered	...	...		36	21	15
Legitimate	...	...	...	35	21	14
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	—	1

	Comparative Statistics (Where available)	
	Poole	England & Wales
Birth Rate per 1,000 population, mid-1954	13.5	15.2
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 population ...	0.37	
Death Rate per 1,000 population ...	12.2	11.3
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births		
All causes	—	0.69
All causes, excluding abortion ...	—	0.58
Abortion	—	0.11
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age		
All infants per 1,000 live births ...	31.61	25.5
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	32.26	—
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	18.52	—
Death Rates per 1,000 population		
Tuberculosis—pulmonary ...	0.22	0.16
non-pulmonary ...	0.01	0.02
Cancer	2.27	2.04
Diphtheria	—	0.00
Measles	—	—
Enteritis (under 2 years) per 1,000 live births	—	0.8

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1954**(Supplied by the Registrar General)**

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	9	10	19
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	1	1
3. Syphilitic Disease	3	1	4
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—	1
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	20	12	32
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	20	6	26
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	—	25	25
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	—	4	4
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	52	53	105
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	3	—	3
16. Diabetes	4	3	7
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	73	112	185
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	102	50	152
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	10	15	25
20. Other Heart Disease	54	83	137
21. Other Circulatory Disease	30	25	55
22. Influenza	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	15	9	24
24. Bronchitis	22	8	30
25. Other Disease of Respiratory System	9	2	11
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	12	7	19
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	2	3	5
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	8	6	14
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	13	—	13
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations	3	6	9
32. Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	48	36	84
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	8	—	8
34. All Other Accidents	12	14	26
35. Suicide	4	6	10
36. Homicide and Operations of War	1	—	1
TOTAL	538	497	1035

VITAL STATISTICS — POOLE — 1861 to 1954

Year	Population	Infantile Mortality*	Birth Rate†	Death Rate†	* per 1,000 Births. † per 1,000 of Population. ‡ Census. § Parishes of St. James, Longfleet, Parkstone, Hamworthy. || Borough enlarged by the addition of Branksome Urban District. L Borough enlarged by the addition of Canford Magna Parish.		
					Marriage Rate †	Cancer Death Rate †	Pulmonary Tuberc. Death Rate†
1861	† 9759 §						
1871	† 10097						
1881	† 12156						
1891	† 15403	78	27.8	14.1			
1892	15887	171	29.3	20.7			
1893	16275	165	28.2	17.8			
1894	16662	91	32.2	13.7			
1895	17050	126	29.5	15.1			
1896	17438	116	31.5	14.9			
1897	17826	123	28.6	15.5			
1898	18214	145	28.5	15.3			
1899	18602	163	27.3	17.4			
1900	18991	131	27.7	15.3			
1901	† 19461	93	27.4	13.9			
1902	20095	110	26.7	16.4			
1903	20500	135	27.0	16.1			
1904	21142	109	27.1	17.0			
1905	21804	113	26.7	15.7			
1906	|| 32086	118	30.0	15.1	15.9	—	—
1907	32518	76	27.5	13.1	16.8	—	—
1908	33217	87	26.6	13.8	16.8	—	—
1909	33524	89	27.8	13.9	15.0	—	—
1910	34168	82	26.0	12.7	15.4	—	—
1911	† 38886	126	24.0	14.0	14.1	—	—
1912	40386	88	22.7	10.9	14.6	—	—
1913	41066	82	22.1	11.0	14.2	—	—
1914	41880	77	21.0	11.3	13.6	—	—
1915	42800	93	18.7	13.2	18.6	—	—
1916	42331	76	19.8	13.7	15.6	—	—
1917	42335	91	16.2	13.0	14.5	—	—
1918	43829	84	15.5	14.8	16.3	—	—
1919	41100	62	18.7	12.8	21.0	—	—
1920	43400	75	23.6	10.8	22.0	1.2	0.9
1921	† 43649	73.6	21.8	11.9	16.7	1.2	0.96
1922	43250	79.7	19.5	14.1	16.3	1.4	1.3
1923	43860	60	19.3	11.9	17.6	1.62	1.02
1924	45150	66.3	18.0	11.6	17.3	1.13	0.91
1925	46150	71.7	18.1	11.7	16.7	1.60	0.71
1926	49150	53.4	17.5	11.25	16.3	1.62	0.94
1927	51030	58.1	17.5	12.3	16.0	1.45	0.71
1928	52940	50.2	17.3	11.92	15.1	1.42	0.61
1929	53870	46.3	16.8	13.16	16.8	1.50	0.56
1930	56150	57.6	16.7	12.39	15.4	1.87	0.85
1931	† 57211	43.2	15.85	12.49	16.5	1.81	0.84
1932	58230	55.2	15.8	11.70	15.1	1.58	0.65
1933	L 63510	46.4	16.0	11.71	16.1	1.50	0.61
1934	64380	40.5	15.4	11.48	16.2	1.96	0.50
1935	65600	45.5	15.1	11.7	16.8	1.84	0.79
1936	66820	51.2	16.8	12.1	16.9	1.89	0.55
1937	67990	45.6	15.4	12.1	16.9	1.63	0.39
1938	68860	50.0	14.9	11.49	16.9	1.77	0.46
1939	69890	40.2	14.6	11.41	22.9	1.73	0.51
1940	72820	51.8	14.0	13.1	20.1	2.02	0.51
1941	69960	53.5	15.0	13.5	19.0	2.0	0.51
1942	69940	47.0	17.6	13.5	18.7	1.8	0.56
1943	68200	37.0	17.0	14.1	15.8	2.1	0.44
1944	67810	36.9	19.9	13.06	14.8	1.97	0.54
1945	69880	53.6	18.1	12.9	21.1	2.23	0.43
1946	76330	36.1	19.6	12.26	18.41	1.52	0.59
1947	78720	22.2	21.2	12.4	19.2	1.96	0.46
1948	80480	30.17	16.4	11.12	19.1	1.69	0.41
1949	81130	18.85	15.69	12.38	17.1	1.96	0.29
1950	82140	21.93	14.98	12.64	16.89	2.17	0.32
1951	83000	31.57	14.87	13.53	16.84	1.83	0.19
1952	83270	31.39	14.18	12.54	15.04	2.26	0.28
1953	83520	24.84	13.90	12.73	15.42	2.33	0.18
1954	84540	31.61	14.55	12.24	16.21	2.27	0.22
England & Wales 1954 44,274,000		25.5	15.2	11.3	15.4	2.03	0.16

POOLE VITAL STATISTICS

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Estimated Total Population— mid-year, in 1000's	68.86	76.33	78.72	80.48	81.13	82.14	83.00	83.27	83.52	84.54
Marriage Rate per 1,000 popu- lation E. & W. (<i>England and Wales</i>)	16.9	18.41	19.2	19.1	17.1	16.89	16.84	15.04	15.42	16.21
Birth Rate—Live births per 1,000 population	14.9	18.0	18.6	18.2	17.1	16.4	16.5	15.9	15.6	15.4
Premature Birth Rate—per- centage of Live Births	15.1	19.6	21.2	16.4	15.69	14.98	14.87	14.18	13.9	13.5
Still Birth Rate—per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) births		19.2	20.5	17.8	16.7	15.9	15.5	15.3	15.5	15.2
Death Rate	37				7.2	6.9	8.4	6.7	7.1	6.9
Natural Increase (births minus deaths per 1,000 population)	38	27	18	21	17	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.6	
Infant Mortality—Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births	11.49	27	24	23	23	21	14	21	17	26.5
Neo-Natal Mortality—Deaths under 1 month per 1,000 live births	11.6	12.3	12.4	11.12	12.4	12.6	13.5	12.5	12.7	24.0
Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births		11.5	12.0	10.8	11.7	11.6	12.5	11.3	11.4	11.3
Deaths from Puerperal Causes per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births	50	36	22	30	19	22	32	31	25	31.6
Sum of Still Birth and Death Rate in 1st Week	53	43	41	34	32	30	30	28	27	25.5
		25	23	20	17	17	24	23	18	28.1
					19	19	19	18	17.7	17.8
	23							17	16	16
	20	19	17	16	16	16	16	15	14	
	3.8	.02	0	.74	.77	.79	1.59	0	0	0
	3.24	1.43	1.17	1.02	.97	.87	.82	.72	.75	
	60							38	33	42.5
	58	46	41	39	39	39	39	38	36	

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

Population: 84,540 persons

The estimated home population for 1954 was 84,540, being an increase over that for 1953 of 1,020.

The age distribution of the population corresponds closely to that of the national pattern, except that in Poole between the ages of 20 and 40 years there are relatively fewer persons and between 65 and 75 slightly more than the country as a whole.

Marriage Rate: 16.21 (England and Wales: 15.4)

Since the disturbances of the war and post-war years the marriage rate has been tending to settle, and this figure can be taken as normal.

Birth Rate: 13.5 (England and Wales: 15.2)

Although this rate is the lowest recorded in Poole, it should be borne in mind that the child-bearing portion of the population in Poole is less than the national average, and locally as well as nationally birth rates have been falling since the peak year of 1947.

Illegitimacy: 4.8 (England and Wales: 4.7—1953)

The illegitimacy rate was 4.8 per cent. of live births, i.e. 1 in 20 babies born in Poole is illegitimate, and the total for the year of such children was 54.

The pre-war national level was 4.2 per cent., and in 1953 4.7 per cent.

On the average, one unmarried mother in five enters a mother and baby home to have her baby.

The importance of this problem relates to both mother and child: in the mother because of her need for rehabilitation into regular social life, and in the infants since they have a much heavier mortality than normal children.

Premature Births: 6.9 (England and Wales: 6.6—1953)

The premature birth rate expressed as the percentage of live births is slightly lower than the average for the previous five years in Poole, but still above the average for the country as a whole, for which the most recent figure is 6.6 for 1953.

Stillbirths: 26.5 (England and Wales: 24.0)

The rate for stillbirths was 26.5 per 1,000 total (live and still) births. This would appear to be a definite increase even beyond the national average of 24, whereas for a considerable number of years the stillbirth rate in Poole has been below national level.

Section A

Deaths. Crude rate: 12.2 (England and Wales: 11.3)

A fairly average crude death rate of 12.2 occurred in 1954, the national rate being 11.3. The excess is accounted for by the slightly greater proportion of older people.

By applying the Registrar General's Comparability Factor of 0.81, it is found that the standardised death rate for Poole is 9.91. The Comparability Factor for each district is worked out by the Registrar General, the aim being to even out differences in the age and sex distribution of the population in the various districts. The use of this factor enables us to obtain standardised death rates which are more fairly comparable and more accurate than the crude death rates.

Infant Mortality: 31.6 (England and Wales: 25.5)

The number of deaths of infants under 1 year has been averaging this figure for some time and is much too high, especially when one bears in mind that there are authorities in this country that consistently show a figure around 20.

The effect of illegitimacy should be borne in mind. Over the past ten years the average infant mortality in legitimate babies was 29.99, whereas the corresponding figure for illegitimate babies was 43.18.

Neo-natal Deaths: 28.1 (England and Wales: 17.8)

The infant deaths occurring in the first month of life give a rate of 28.1 against a national figure of 17.8. The Poole figure has been consistently higher than the national average for four years.

Infant Deaths under a week expressed as the number per 1,000 total (live and still) births has assumed importance recently in the study of peri-natal mortality. Whereas the index for Poole has averaged 16 for the past three years, the national figure for the three years 1951-1953 averages 15.

Maternal Mortality: 0 (England and Wales: .75—1953)

There have been no maternal deaths in Poole for three years. Previously the index was very low, but in 1938 it was 3.8 as compared with a national figure of 3.24.

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Public Health Laboratories

The Medical Research Council of the Ministry of Health directs the Public Health Laboratory Service. One of the constituent laboratories, under the direction of Dr. G. J. G. King, was located at the Municipal Buildings, Poole, until September, 1951, when it was transferred to Boscombe. This laboratory serves the area covered by Bournemouth, Poole, Christchurch, West Hants and East Dorset. During the year 1954, a total of 3,479 specimens from Poole was examined.

The laboratory undertakes the examination of specimens for the diagnosis of cases or suspected carriers of any infectious disease. It also undertakes for public health authorities the bacteriological examination of drinking and swimming-bath water and of milk, ice-cream and other foodstuffs as distributed to the public.

Ambulance Services

Under the provisions of the National Health Service Act, this service is provided by the Dorset County Council. The Poole Section of the Ambulance Service is now located in the new ambulance station in Churchfield Road, Poole (Telephone: Poole 294), where a day and night service is maintained. The staff consists of one Supervisor, one Deputy Supervisor and eleven driver-attendants. Four first-line ambulances, one ambulance coach for the transport of special children, and three Utilicon sitting ambulances were in operation, four first-line ambulances and two Utilicons being equipped with radio-telephone since August, 1954. The number of journeys covered by the ambulances and the Hospital Car Service was 9,751 and the total mileage travelled was 176,942.

Home Nursing

The Home Nursing service in the Borough is carried out by the Dorset County Nursing Association in their capacity as agents for the Dorset County Council. The headquarters of the Home Nursing Service in Poole are at 464 Ashley Road, Parkstone (Telephone: Parkstone 1948).

A total of 50,597 visits was paid during 1954, and the number of individual cases attended was 2,061.

Clinics and Treatment Centres in 1952

(a) School Clinics

67 Market Street, Old Town	Monday and Thursday, 9 a.m.
The Clinic, Shillito Road, Parkstone	Tuesday and Friday, 9 a.m.
Hamworthy School, Blandford Road	Tuesdays, and Fridays 9 a.m. during school sessions
Henry Harbin School	2nd and 4th Thursdays 9 a.m. during school sessions.
Broadstone Women's Institute	Wednesday 9 a.m. during school sessions. school sessions.
Kemp Welch School	Wednesday 9 a.m. during school sessions.
Herbert Carter School	Tuesday and Fridays, 10.45 a.m.
Trinidad School	Monday, 2.15 p.m.
Sylvan School	Tuesday, 2.15 p.m.

(b) Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

67 Market Street, Old Town	3rd Monday, 2 p.m.	} By Appointment
The Clinic, Shillito Road, Parkstone	Every Wednesday, and 2nd and 4th Thursday, 2 p.m.	

(c) Contraception Clinic

Burlea Towers, Parkstone Road,	Mondays, 10 a.m. By appointment.
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(d) Infant Welfare Centres

The Clinic, Shillito Road, Parkstone	Tuesday and Friday, 2 p.m.
*67 Market Street, Old Town	Wednesday, 10 a.m.
*Church Hall, Creekmoor	2nd and 4th Tuesday (monthly) 2 p.m.
*Methodist Church Hall, Wallisdown	2nd and 4th Thursdays (monthly), 2 p.m.
*Methodist Schoolroom, Broadstone	2nd and 4th Thursday (monthly) 2 p.m.
*Newtown Conservative Hall, Ringwood Road	1st and 3rd Thursdays (monthly), 2 p.m.
*Methodist Church Hall, Oakdale	1st and 3rd Fridays (monthly) 2 p.m.
*Hamworthy School	2nd and 4th Wednesdays (monthly) 2 p.m.
*Longfleet Congregational Church Hall	1st and 3rd Wednesdays (monthly) 2 p.m.
*Church of Good Shepherd, Rossmore	Thursday, 10 a.m.
*St. John Ambulance Brigade Headquarters, 4 St. Peter's Road, Parkstone.	1st and 3rd Thursdays (monthly) 10.30 a.m.
St. Aldhelm's Church Hall	1st and 3rd Thursday (monthly) 2 p.m.
Waterloo Community Hall, Plantation Road, Waterloo	1st and 3rd Tuesdays (monthly) 2 p.m.

(e) Diphtheria Immunisation

The Clinic, Shillito Road, Parkstone	2nd and 4th Wednesdays (monthly) 2 p.m.
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and at the Child Welfare Centres marked * above

- (f) **Orthopaedic Clinic**
67 Market Street, Old Town

Four sessions Weekly—Physical
Medicine.
Surgeon's Clinic Monthly.
- (g) **Ophthalmic Clinic**
Torvaine, St. Peter's Road,
Parkstone

Three sessions weekly
- (h) **Orthoptic Clinic**
Torvaine, St. Peter's Road,
Parkstone

Six sessions Weekly
- (i) **Speech Therapy Clinic**
Torvaine, St. Peter's Road,
Parkstone
Herbert Carter School,
Blandford Road, Hamworthy
Henry Harbin School,
Wimborne Road, Poole

One session Weekly.
One session Weekly.
One session Weekly.
- (j) **Child Guidance Clinic**
Poole Clinic, 67 Market Street

Two sessions Weekly.
- (k) **Asthma Clinic**
Branksome Clinic,
Shillito Road, Parkstone

One session Weekly.

Hospitals

Poole General Hospital, Longfleet Road,	Medical, surgical and children's beds	167
	Maternity beds	28
Alderney Infectious Diseases Hospital, Ringwood Road	Infectious disease beds ...	60
St. Mary's Hospital, St. Mary's Road	Medical beds	110
Parkstone Sanatorium, Castle Hill	Tuberculosis beds (female patients)	31

SECTION C
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA
WATER SUPPLY

There are four systems of water supply in the Borough:

Poole Waterworks Undertaking.—This serves over 90 per cent. of the population.

Bournemouth and District Water Company.—This serves the parts of the Borough adjoining Bournemouth and Wimborne and supplies between 7,000 and 8,000 people.

The Canford School Supply.—This private system supplies about 600 people in Canford Magna.

Private Supplies.—Spring or well supplies in the outlying rural areas of the Borough.

Some notes on these four systems are given below:

(a) Public Water Supplies

Poole Waterworks Undertaking

The Annual Report for 1949 contained some notes on the history of the Poole Water Undertaking by the Waterworks Engineer and Manager, Mr. Richard S. Rendle, M.Inst.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E.

The main water supply for the district is provided by the Poole Corporation Waterworks. The supply is obtained from a well 170 feet deep in the Upper Chalk at Corfe Mullen, near Poole. The water is hard, but is softened by a modern "cold lime" process, then rapid filtered and finally chloraminated to give residuals of chlorine throughout the area of supply. The amount of water available from the Corfe Mullen Well was sufficient to meet all demands and the water supplied has maintained a high and consistent standard of purity throughout the year.

During the year, 155 samples of the treated water were taken from consumers' taps by the Sanitary Inspectors for bacteriological examinations at the Public Health Laboratory, Bournemouth, and on all occasions the water was reported as "Class I" (Ministry of Health Report No. 71 (1939) Classification). In addition 199 samples, taken by the Waterworks' Chemist during the same period, were without exception within the standard of "Class I". Four complete chemical analyses were made during the year by the Public Analyst and were reported as satisfactory. A copy of one of the analyses is given below. Throughout the year a daily check of residual chlorine was made at all points of the area of supply, and in the control of the treatment plant samples were taken by the Waterworks Department every 6 hours.

During 1954, 46 bacteriological examinations of the raw water were made in the Waterworks Laboratory and of these:

8 samples	were within	Class I
6	„ „ „	Class II
16	„ „ „	Class III
16	„ „ „	Class IV

B.Coli. Type I was demonstrated in 5 of the above samples. The maximum number of coliform bacteria was about 240 per 100 Mil., and invariably followed abnormal rainfall.

As the water is derived from the upper chalk, it has no plumbo-solvent action.

Within the area of supply in the Borough all houses are supplied direct and none by means of standpipes. 9,660 yards of main were laid during the year and the amount of water supplied was 963 million gallons.

Certificate of Analysis

of a sample of water from the Poole Corporation Waterworks supply on the 15th December, 1954.

I hereby certify that I have examined the above mentioned sample with the following results:

Chemical Analysis (results expressed in parts per million)

Ammonia, free	...	...	...	...	...	0.090
„ albuminoid	...	...	...	...	...	0.070
Nitrites	...	...	...	...	...	absent
Nitrates	...	...	...	...	...	3.46
Oxygen absorbed in 15 mins. at 80° F.	...	...	...	...	...	0.061
„ „ „ 4 hrs. „ „	...	...	...	...	...	0.365
Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	27.0
Chlorine as Sodium Chloride	...	...	...	...	...	44.5
Hardness, temporary	...	...	...	...	...	125.0
„ permanent	...	...	...	...	...	20.0
„ total	...	...	...	...	...	145.0
Total solids	...	...	...	...	...	253.0
pH value	...	...	...	...	...	7.4
Metals: Iron, Zinc, Copper, Lead	...	...	...	...	...	absent
Colour: Colourless and clear.						
Odour: None.						
Free chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	0.10

Bacteriological Examination:

Coliform organisms grown at 37°C. in 48 hrs. per 100 ml.	...	Nil
Colonies grown on Agar Agar at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	...	Nil
Colonies grown on Agar Agar at 22°C. in 72 hrs.	...	1 per ml.

Remarks:

The above results are very satisfactory, and in my opinion this water is very satisfactory both chemically and bacteriologically for drinking and domestic purposes.

(Signed) ARTHUR S. CARLOS, B.Sc. (Lond.), F.R.I.C.,
Public Analyst.

Bournemouth and District Water Company

On the eastern and northern boundaries of the Borough about 2,000 houses are within the supply area of the Bournemouth and District Water Company. In 1954, 45 samples of this supply were taken by the Sanitary Inspectors for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory, Bournemouth and all found to be of the standard of Class I.

The supply was ample throughout the year. A copy of a recent chemical analysis of this water is given below:

Certificate of Analysis

of a sample of average Town water supplied to the Borough of Poole, 1954.

B.Coliform P.N. in 100 c.c's. ...	0	Colour (Burgess Scale) ...	...	19
Agar Cultures 24 hours at 37°C.	1	Filtrability Index ...	...	—
Agar Cultures 48 hours at 37°C.	8	pH ...	...	7.91
Agar Cultures 72 hours at 22°C.	2	Electrical Conductivity at 20°C.	...	390
Cl.Welchii Reaction ...	—	Residual NH ₂ CL ...	...	0.16

Results in Parts Per Million :

Chlorine in Chlorides ...	20.0	Free Carbon Dioxide ...	Nil
Nitrogen in Nitrates ...	2.9	Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ ...	183.0
Nitrogen in Nitrites ...	0.053	Silica as SiO ₂ ...	13.0
Free Ammonia ...	0.086	Iron as Fe ...	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ...	0.071	Suspended Matter ...	—
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0.105	Total Dissolved Solids ...	263.0
Albuminoid Nitrogen ...	0.087	Total Hardness ...	213.0
Oxygen Absorbed (4 hrs. at 37°C.)	1.09	Carbonate Hardness ...	183.0
Dissolved Oxygen ...	9.0	Noncarbonate Hardness ...	30.0

(b) Private Water Supplies

In the Northern area of the Borough a population of about 600 in Canford Magna is supplied with water from a private supply belonging to Canford School. The supply is taken from a steel-lined artesian borehole in the underlying chalk at Canford and the water is hard. Automatic chlorination is carried out before distribution.

During the year 47 samples of treated water were taken for bacteriological examination and all were reported as Class I. 47 samples of the raw water were obtained during the year. Of these 38 were reported as Class I, 2 as Class II, 3 as Class III and 4 as Class IV. Faecal coli were absent in all samples.

In the rural part of Canford area, outside the area of the piped supplies there are 8-houses on small private supplies, i.e. springs

and wells. This is a reduction of 5 on the number in 1953. During the year 38 samples were taken from these supplies. Of these, 28 were "Class I" (highly satisfactory), 3 were Class II (satisfactory), 2 were Class III (suspicious) and 5 were Class IV (unsatisfactory). 4 of the 5 unsatisfactory samples were obtained from shallow wells situated in isolated areas where alternative supplies are not available; the 5th sample was from premises which have now been closed.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Sewerage in the Borough is designed on the "separate" system, separate sewers being provided for soil and road surface water drainage. Roof and surface water drainage from individual premises is chiefly disposed of in soakaways.

There are four main sewerage systems in the Borough. The principal system drains Poole, Longfleet, Parkstone and Sandbanks and discharges into the sea at Shore Road. Another system drains Newtown, Rossmore, Wallisdown, Branksome and Canford Cliffs and discharges into the sea at Branksome Chine. At Sandbanks the outfall is 1,800 feet from the shore and at Branksome Chine 1,050 feet. At both outfalls discharge is by pumping at all tides, the sewage being treated by disintegration and chlorination carried out in the pumps on the shore end of the outfall sewers.

Two smaller areas, Broadstone and Hamworthy, are drained separately to sewage disposal works. Broadstone is drained to works at Creekmoor from which the filtered effluent is discharged into Holes Bay near Fleets Bridge. Hamworthy is drained to a smaller and older disposal plant on the southern shores of Holes Bay into which effluent is discharged.

One private sewage disposal works situated at Canford Magna drains Canford School and part of the village. The effluent from this plant is discharged ultimately into the river Stour.

The greater part of the Canford area and the western end of Hamworthy, approximately 7,000 acres in extent and mostly semi-rural in character, are unsewered and in these areas drainage is mainly by cesspools, septic tanks or small disposal plants.

Except for the sewerage of the Council's new housing estates, no major works of sewerage were carried out in 1954.

For a considerable time certain aspects of the drainage arrangements in the Borough have been the cause of some concern to the Public Health Department. Most of these conditions have already been described in previous annual reports of the Medical Officer of Health, but the solution of these problems will not be achieved in the

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near future because of their costly and long term nature. It was felt, therefore, that the conditions should again be brought to the attention of the Public Health Committee in the form of a special report on the sanitary circumstances of the Borough. This was done in November, 1954, and it is hoped that the action taken by the Public Health Committee will result in urgent attention being given to the alleviation of the conditions outlined in the report. Some of the major problems referred to are summarised below:

Sewered Areas

Arising partly from the increase in population of the areas and partly from other causes, surcharging of the principal sewerage system of the Borough during periods of heavy rain has reached the stage at which potential risk to public health exists. The position has been fully explained to the Council Committees concerned and it is expected that appropriate measures to deal with the situation will be put in hand as soon as possible.

The conditions have been aggravated by the volume and condition of certain trade effluents entering the soil sewer in the Old Town area. This matter has been taken up with the works concerned and it is hoped improvement will be secured.

Sewage Disposal

With the construction of large housing estates, the Broadstone and Hamworthy sewage disposal works have become grossly overloaded. The reconstruction and enlargement of the Broadstone works has been approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, tenders for the contracts have been accepted and it is hoped that work will be started in April, 1955. The new works will give full treatment to a sewage flow from a population of 20,000, including the whole of Broadstone, Waterloo, Hamworthy and part of Oakdale. When the Broadstone works have been completed the existing works at Hamworthy will be dispensed with and the sewage from Hamworthy pumped direct to Broadstone.

Unsewered Areas

The major unsewered areas of the Borough are Hamworthy (western end), Waterloo (old part), Merley, Canford Magna and Bearwood.

Hamworthy and Waterloo

Drainage conditions at the western end of Hamworthy constitute a serious nuisance. Most of the houses are provided with inadequate or defective cesspools and about one-third have pail closets and elementary sullage water drainage systems. Drainage conditions in

the old part of Waterloo are similar to those at Hamworthy. No improvement in these conditions can be secured in either area until the reconstruction of the Broadstone works is completed when both areas can be sewered to the new works.

Merley and Canford Magna

Merley is an area of modern development, containing some 300 houses, all with cesspools. This type of development is not suitable for cesspool drainage and considerable nuisance arises from overflowing cesspools and inconvenience from the limitation on the use of water inevitably resulting from the lack of sewers. Various proposals for the sewerage of this area and of the adjoining village of Canford Magna are being considered, but as extension of the existing development is now proposed, it is essential that the area be sewered at an early date if serious nuisance is to be avoided.

Bearwood

Bearwood constitutes the most serious problem in the unsewered areas. Here is a small residential development in a rural area where most of the houses are drained to septic tanks and soakaway cesspool systems constructed before the area was taken over by the Borough of Poole and sited in such close proximity to streams and water-courses that pollution of these is almost inevitable. A serious danger to public health exists and will continue to exist until this area is sewered.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

There are 683 cesspools and 244 pail-closets in the Borough, distributed as follows:

					<i>Cesspools</i>	<i>Pail Closets</i>
Canford (development areas)	...	...	...	...	391	47
Canford (isolated houses)	...	...	...	...	106	44
Broadstone	...	...	...	...	4	2
Waterloo	...	...	...	...	89	19
Creekmoor	...	...	...	...	17	28
Hamworthy	...	...	...	...	110	66
Parkstone, etc.	...	...	...	...	19	38
					<hr/> 736	<hr/> 244
					<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

During 1954, 3 cesspool drainage systems were connected to the sewer. 53 new cesspools were constructed.

The Council provides a full cesspool-emptying service for the unsewered areas of the Borough. Most of the pail closets are also emptied by the Council, and only where houses are isolated or inaccessible have the closets to be emptied by the occupiers and the contents buried in the gardens.

Cesspools and pail closets are not only a primitive method of sanitation for a progressive urban area, they are an expensive anachronism which may at any time become a menace to public health.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

These services are carried out by the Borough Engineer's Department under the direction of the Roads & Engineering Committee. I am indebted to the Borough Engineer for the following summarised figures applicable to the year ending 31st March, 1955.

House Refuse Collection and Disposal (combined)

Net cost for year 1954-55	...	...	...	£54,416
Net cost per ton collected	...	...	...	£2 17s. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
Net cost per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	£652
Net cost per 1,000 premises	...	...	...	£1,992
Cwts collected per 1,000 population per day				12.45 cwts
Tonnage of refuse collected for year	...	...	...	18,972 tons

Street Cleaning and Gulley Cleaning

Total mileage of roads cleaned	...	...	...	138.2 miles
Net cost per mile	...	...	...	£1 14s. 10d.
Net cost per 1,000 population	...	...	...	£241
Net cost per 1,000 gullies cleansed	...	...	...	£101
Net cost per 1,000 population	...	...	...	£27

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The Canford area contains a number of watercourses and streams which flow through unsewered development areas and then through dairy farm areas to the River Stour.

The River Stour forms the northern boundary of this area. The river is known to be subject to pollution, but there is no known source of pollution on the Poole side of the river. The only sewage disposal works within the Borough boundary in this area is at Canford School. After full biological treatment the final filtrate from this plant is chlorinated before discharge into a stream which discharges into the River Stour at Knighton, about one mile distant. This effluent and stream is sampled regularly for residual chlorine and bacteriological examinations and the results are uniformly highly satisfactory.

In this area there are over 400 cesspools or septic tank drainage systems, many of which are situated in very close proximity to water

courses and streams. Since the area was taken over in 1933 all known sources of direct pollution of streams have been cut out, but many of the cesspools and septic tanks are situated so close to water-courses that indirect pollution through soakage and sub-soil percolation is almost inevitable and direct pollution from overflowing cesspools may occur at any time. This ever-present risk of pollution of streams in this area forms a source of potential danger which will not be removed until the area is sewered.

Very careful attention is now paid to the disposal of sewage from new buildings in this area. New septic tank systems are not permitted. Sewage disposal plants are only approved where the area, level and nature of the site are suitable, the filters fitted with automatic distributors and the filtrate disposed of by sub-irrigation. Filtered effluents are permitted to discharge direct to streams and ditches only where the effluent is effectively sterilised by automatic chlorination. Where these conditions cannot be fulfilled watertight cesspools of adequate capacity (not less than 2,000 gallons) are required.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

In 1954 the Sanitary Inspectorate of the Borough consisted of one Chief Inspector and five District Inspectors. The Inspectors carry out all the normal duties of Sanitary Inspectors and in addition the duties of Food Inspectors, Food and Drugs Sampling Officers and Diseases of Animals Inspectors for the Borough. The Chief Sanitary Inspector and one District Inspector have also duties as Port Sanitary Inspector and Deputy Port Sanitary Inspector respectively.

The staff of inspectors is about 50 per cent below the standard of one inspector per 10,000 population recommended by the Local Government Board in 1910 and the national average of one inspector per 9,000 population given in the Report of the Working Party on the Recruitment, Training and Qualification of Sanitary Inspectors, 1953. Having regard to the duties to be carried out and the sanitary circumstances of the Borough and Port the number of inspectors is quite inadequate to carry out effectively all the statutory duties for which they are responsible. This insufficiency is bound to have and is already having an effect on the standard of environmental hygiene in the Borough which, unless arrested, may become serious. Under present conditions there is not sufficient staff for the regular routine work necessary to secure steady and progressive improvement in the sanitary circumstances of the Borough.

The total number of visits and inspections made by the sanitary inspectors during the year was 16,417.

1095 complaints were received and investigated.

A summary of the work of the sanitary inspectors during the year is given in the following Tabular Statement:

SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTORS' ANNUAL TABULAR STATEMENTS

Visits**Animals :**

Diseases of animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Pet shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215
Stables and cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Keeping of other animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48

Drainage : 4180

Food :

Food inspection	499
Meat Inspection (slaughterhouses)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	520
Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	732
Merchandise Marks Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91

Food Premises :

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	335
Catering premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184
Dairies and milk shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	326
Fish and fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
Food factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Ice-cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Mobile food units	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Public houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other food premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	515

Housing :

Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3824
Common lodging houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Houses let in lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Movable dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306

Infection :

Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	457
Pests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166
Verminous premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87

Industrial hygiene :

Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	331
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Offices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Outworkers' premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91

Industrial hygiene (*cont.*):

Offensive trades ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Rag flock premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Smoke abatement	...	...	...	...	...	...	60

Public places :

Places of public entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	7
Public conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	246
Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Swimming pools ...	...	...	...	...	...	51

Refuse :

Offensive accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	100
Dustbins ...	...	...	...	...	...	21

Water Supply :

Supplies ...	...	...	...	...	...	153
Sampling ...	...	...	...	...	...	333

General :

Persons in need of care ...	...	...	...	...	...	13
General visits .....	...	...	...	...	...	1106
Interviews ...	...	...	...	...	...	491
Port ...	...	...	...	...	...	314
Total number of inspections and visits	...	...	...	...	...	16417

Work done

Housing:

No. of houses inspected for housing defects ...	...	...	495
No. of houses recorded under Housing Regulations		...	87
No. of houses requiring repair ...	...	...	271
No. of houses repaired without formal action		...	244
No. of houses repaired after formal action	...	...	44

Drainage:

Choked drains cleared ...	...	...	...	208
Drains altered, repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	183
Drains tested ...	...	...	...	386
Certificate tests carried out ...	...	...	...	26
Cesspools repaired or reconstructed	3
Cesspool drainage connected to sewer	3

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Disinfections, etc., carried out:

Infectious diseases	330
Verminous premises	24
Insect pests, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	99

General:

Food premises—number where defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
Industrial premises—number where defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Premises on which animals kept—number where defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Premises cleared of vermin or pests (other than rodents)	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
Other premises—number where defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Complaints investigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	1095

Notices :

No. of Informal notices served	...	...	...	...	...	1248
No of Informal notices complied with...	...	...	...	...	...	1064
No. of Statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	...	62
No. of Statutory notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	61

SHOPS AND OFFICES

Owing to shortage of staff it has still not been possible for the Sanitary Inspectors to carry out a systematic survey and inspection of all shops (other than food shops), but some 91 premises were inspected and in 9 instances notices were served for improvement of conditions.

12 visits were paid to offices and in one instance action was taken in regard to the defective condition of the sanitary conveniences.

CAMPING SITES

There are no licensed camping sites in the Borough and the only authorised sites in use during the year were the temporary camps of recognised youth organisations. Generally speaking, these presented no difficulties. Two organisations have been given temporary Town Planning consent for the use of sites for tented camps for a maximum period of 42 days, and a maximum number of 150 persons. The camps are under strict control and no trouble has been experienced.

During the last two or three years the Council have had under consideration the development of land as sites for holiday camps and have decided, as a matter of policy, to permit such development only where the Council own the land and lease it for development by private persons on approved lines. By this policy the Council hope to retain effective control of the camps and restrict their use to bona-fide holiday caravanners and prevent nuisance or deterioration of the amenities of the district.

Having regard to the present difficult housing position and the number of applications received for permission to use caravans as temporary housing accommodation, the Council decided as a matter of general policy to issue licences for the use of caravans as temporary accommodation in the case of persons genuinely in need of housing accommodation who are owners of building plots and prepared to build as soon as a licence is received and who undertake to comply with the Standard Sanitary Conditions prescribed by the Council. This policy meets the need of the genuine temporary caravan dweller without weakening the Council's control over caravan dwellings generally. 6 licences were issued during the year under this arrangement and one of these was still in operation at the end of the year.

It was again necessary, in a number of instances, to take action under section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to prevent the use of unsuitable sites and premises for temporary housing accommodation.

The presence of large tracts of heath in the outlying parts of the Borough has always been an attraction for gipsies and gipsy-type families. The latter in particular frequently try to "squat" on the outlying heath and lanes, but by keeping such areas under constant observation and acting promptly in conjunction with the owners of the land it has been possible so far to prevent the establishment of any camps or settlements of this type.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

The experience of London in December, 1952, proved to even the most sceptical that atmospheric pollution can be a public health problem of the first magnitude.

As yet the atmosphere in the vicinity of Poole has not become vitiated to the same extent as in London or some of our larger industrial centres. It is essential that every effort should be made to keep it as clean and wholesome as possible lest the onward march of indus-

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trial progress bring with it a factor which has done more than any other to despoil what were at one time the most beautiful areas in our country.

Already there are within the area of the Borough two of the largest coal consuming plants in the region in the new electricity power station and the gas works, and a fifty per cent. increase in production is planned for the power station in the next five years. Industrial expansion, both in the form of the introduction of new industries and in the extension of existing factories, has taken place rapidly in the area during the past few years and this development is still proceeding. It has also to be remembered that the basic industry of the district—the manufacture of bricks, pipes, tiles and pottery consume considerable quantities of raw fuel, under conditions which inevitably give rise to the production of smoke.

In 1949, in view of the development of the power station, it was decided that information should be obtained of the state of atmospheric pollution in the Borough before the new station came into operation and of the conditions afterwards. After consultation with the Director of the Observations at the Fuel Research Station, Greenwich, it was decided to carry out the recordings at four stations, now increased to five, each equipped with a deposit gauge and one lead-peroxide instrument. The recordings were started on the 1st February, 1950, and are still continuing. The stations are maintained by the Sanitary Inspectors but all measurements and analyses of deposits are carried out by the Public Analyst, Mr. A. S. Carlos, B.Sc., F.R.I.C. whose report on the recordings for 1954 is appended :—

Report on Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution in the Borough of Poole for the year 1954

This Report covers the whole period of five years since the investigation was commenced in 1950.

Four of the Stations at which observations are taken each month have been in operation the whole time, and are sited so as to lie approximately in the path of the prevailing south-westerly wind from the Electricity Power Station at Hamworthy. Their positions are as follows:

<i>Station</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Distance from Power Station</i>	<i>Distance from Poole Gasworks</i>
I.	Old Council Offices	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile E.	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile E.
II.	Central Fire Station	1 mile N.E.	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.
III.	Municipal Buildings	$1\frac{3}{4}$ miles N.E.	1 mile N.E.
IV.	Poole Cemetery	2 miles N.E.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.

A fifth Station has been operating since 1953 and was chosen with special reference to the Gasworks. This station is situated at the Swimming Baths, Park Lake Road, and is referred to as Station V. It is situated under $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from a coal dump, and just under $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N.E. of the Gasworks.

The monthly observations are carried out as follows:

- (a) Collection of the rainfall and measurement in inches of rain.
- (b) Determination of the solid matter in the rain collected, in the form of:
 - (i) Insoluble combustible matter, which represents soot.
 - (ii) Insoluble mineral matter, which represents grit or ash deposited.
 - (iii) Soluble solids.

All the results are calculated in tons per square mile deposited.

- (c) Estimation of Sulphur Trioxide at each station, calculated as milligrams falling in an area of 100 square centimetres per day. This is a measure of the sulphuric acid which is in the atmosphere.

(a) Rainfall

Table I gives the figures obtained during the past five years.

Table I — Total rainfall measured in inches

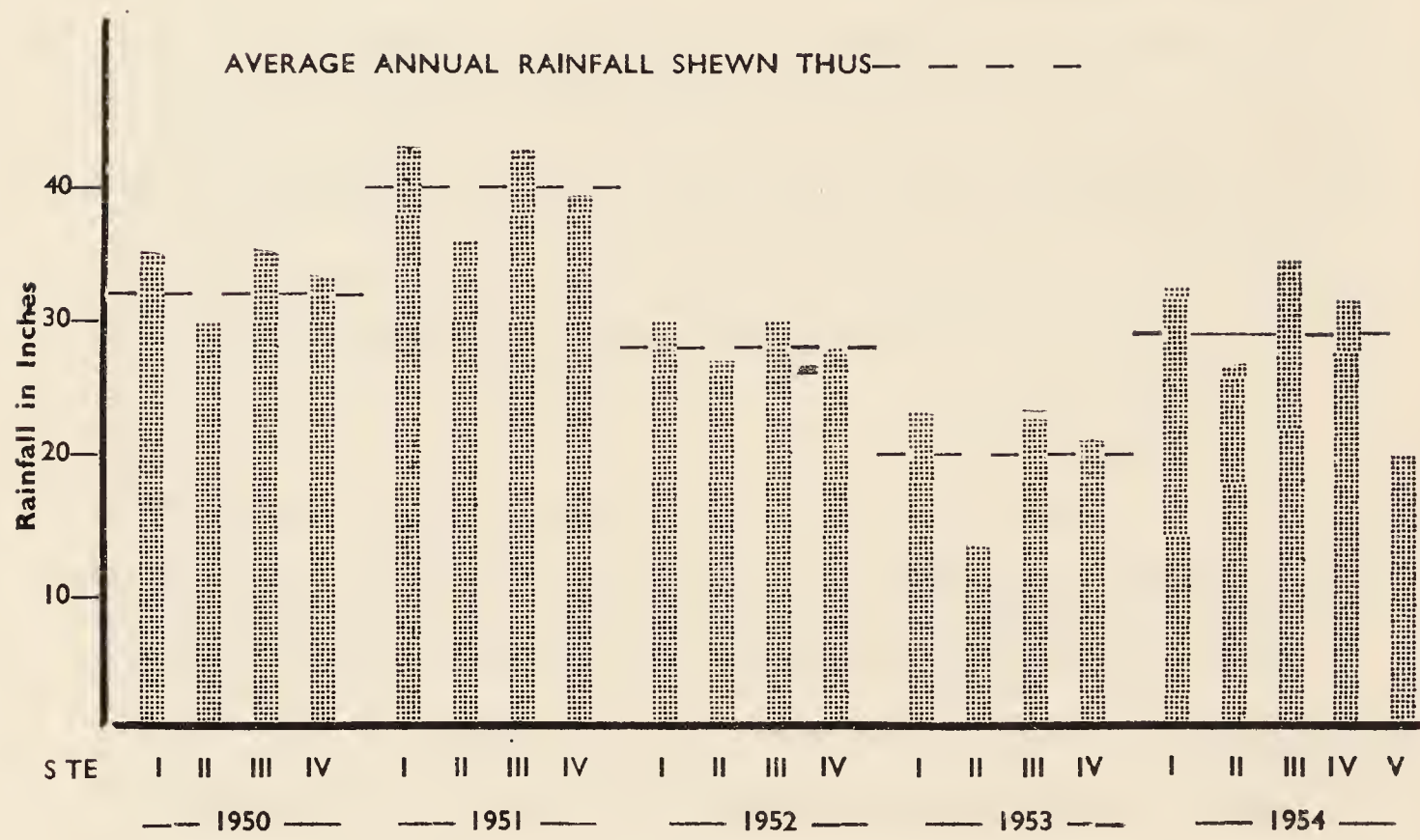
Station	i <i>Old Council Offices</i>	ii <i>Central Fire Station</i>	iii <i>Municipal Buildings</i>	iv <i>Poole Cemetery</i>	v <i>Swimming Baths</i>
1950	35.14	30.08	34.48	33.20	—
1951	42.84	35.58	42.54	39.65	—
1952	29.78	26.96	29.70	27.72	—
1953	22.68	18.70	22.70	21.77	6.37*
1954	33.00	26.38	34.13	31.77	19.85

* Note: Station No. V was operating for the last three months of 1953 only, and the figures for 1954 are for eleven months only as during November a heavy gale smashed the apparatus. In the average results for this Station allowance has been made for this omission.

These figures are interpreted diagrammatically in Chart "A", and on this Chart also the average rainfall over the whole area is indicated by a broken line.

CHART "A"

TOTAL ANNUAL RAINFALL IN INCHES



This Chart shows quite clearly that in certain parts of the Borough the rainfall is always less than in others; this is particularly true of the Central Fire Station.

Reference to the details of monthly rainfall (Table III) show that no rain fell in the Borough during April, but the total average rainfall shows a considerable increase over the two previous years.

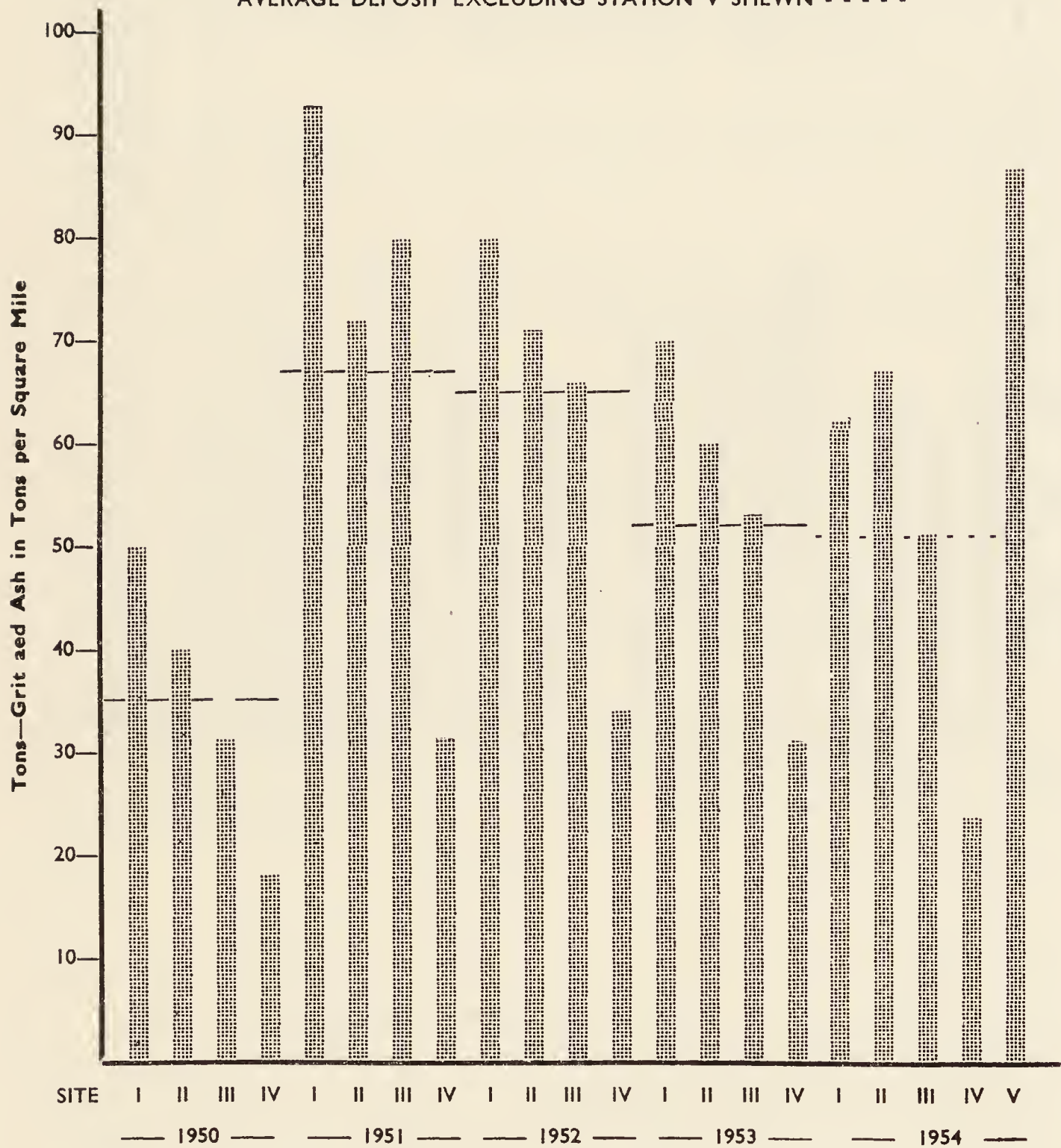
(b) Deposited Matter

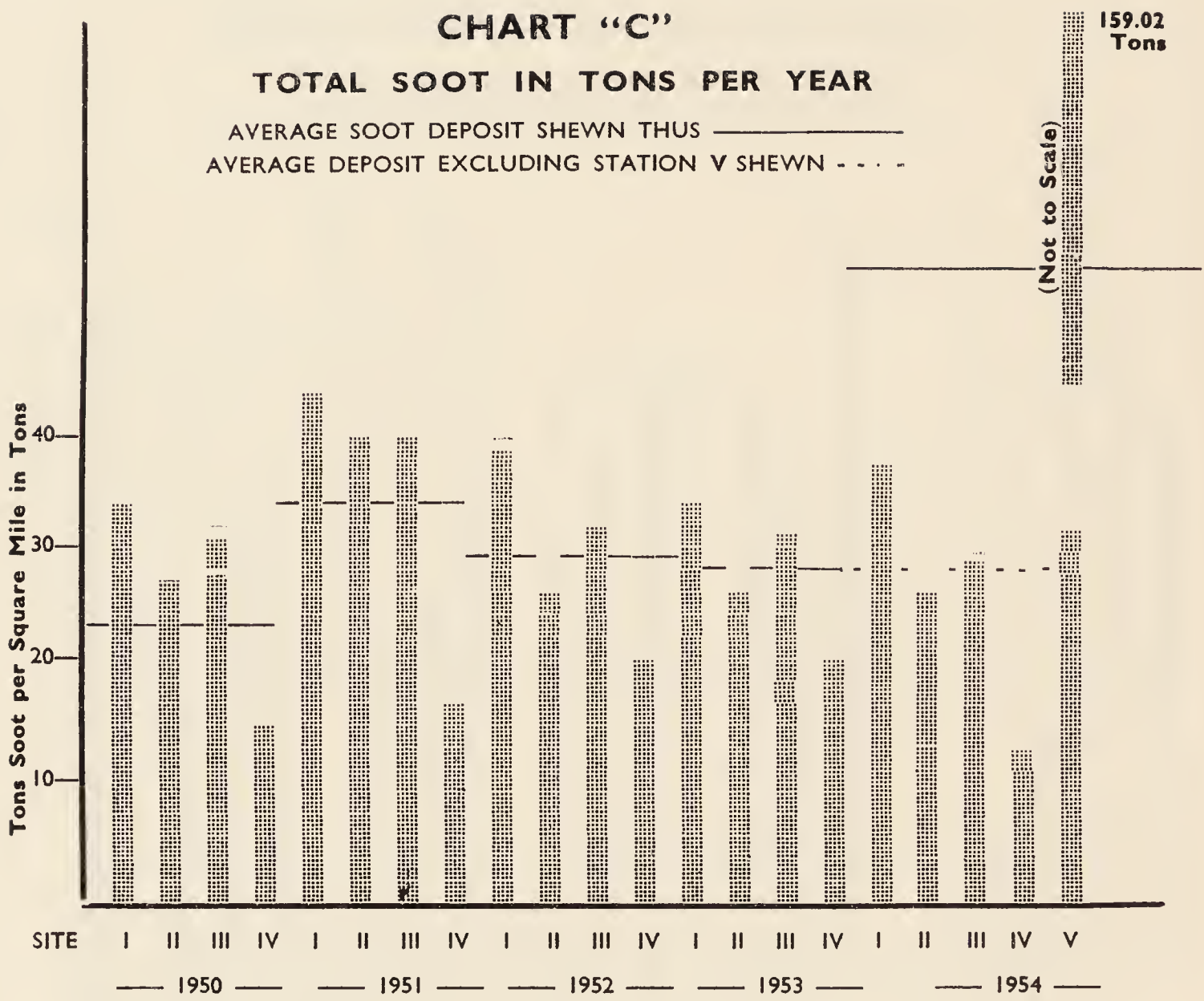
Full details of all the matter deposited at the five stations each month during the past year are given in Table III. The most significant figures are those for Ash and Soot. The total amount of these deposited during the year is shown diagrammatically in Charts B and C, together with the yearly figures since investigation started (Table II).

CHART "B"

TOTAL GRIT AND ASH IN TONS PER YEAR

AVERAGE GRIT DEPOSIT SHEWN THUS— ————
AVERAGE DEPOSIT EXCLUDING STATION V SHEWN - - - - -





Ash

Chart "B" clearly shows that at Old Council Offices, Market Street (Site I) there had been an almost regular decrease during the past four years, in spite of the fact that the rainfall has increased, but at the Central Fire Station (Site II) there has been an increase. The quantity of deposit at the Swimming Baths (Site V) is very high, especially as the rainfall at this point was the lowest of all the Stations. Unfortunately, the figures at this Site for 1953 only cover the last three months.

Soot

Reference to Chart "C" will show that, with the exception of Station V, the amount of Soot deposited has remained very much the same as in the past two years, in spite of the fact that the rainfall has increased.

At the Swimming Bath area (Site V), the quantity of combustible matter is extremely high. Examination of this matter has shown that it consists mainly of coal and coke dust, the source undoubtedly being the coal dump and gas works situated to the south-west in the path of the prevailing wind.

On Charts B and C, the average amounts deposited over the whole area, excluding the figure for Station V, is shown by a dotted horizontal line. From this it will be seen that the average quantity, which is 25.9 tons of Soot and 51.9 tons of Ash, compares very well with the corresponding figure of 26.6 and 52.7 tons the previous year. Deposit from the air varies to a large extent with the rainfall. In consequence it will be seen that the atmospheric condition during the past year shows a distinct improvement in the Borough with the exception of the area around Site V.

(c) Sulphur Trioxide

Details of the Sulphur Trioxide, calculated as milligrams on an area of 100 sq. centimetres per day, are given in Table III and are summarised below:

Station				Sulphur Trioxide
I.	Old Council Offices	...	...	1.11
II.	Central Fire Station	...	...	1.77
III.	Municipal Buildings	...	...	1.13
IV.	Poole Cemetery	...	...	0.84
V.	Swimming Baths, Park Lake Road	...	...	2.86

Sulphur Trioxide, when combined with water, forms Sulphuric Acid, or Oil of Vitriol, and is very largely responsible for the corrosion of stone and metal work on buildings in our towns and cities.

The source of this pollution in the air is almost entirely derived from the combustion of coal. The figures show very clearly that the area most affected in the Borough is that in a line with Station V.

(Signed) ARTHUR S. CARLOS, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Public Analyst.

TABLE II*Total deposited matter in tons per square mile*

<i>Station I — Old Council Offices</i>					
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Soot	33.43	41.64	36.13	33.70	35.27
Ash and Grit ...	48.14	93.07	79.82	69.64	63.33
Soluble Solids ...	105.59	185.88	113.05	100.86	107.88
<i>Total</i>	187.16	320.59	229.00	204.20	206.48

<i>Station II — Central Fire Station</i>					
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Soot	26.55	38.42	24.51	24.00	25.84
Ash and Grit ...	39.42	71.99	70.46	59.73	68.13
Soluble Solids ...	85.61	155.23	107.51	92.90	106.10
<i>Total</i>	151.58	265.64	202.48	176.63	199.07

<i>Station III — Municipal Buildings</i>					
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Soot	29.05	38.02	31.11	31.21	29.31
Ash and Grit ...	31.75	79.90	65.95	53.43	52.05
Soluble Solids ...	87.34	170.95	100.14	94.49	97.91
<i>Total</i>	148.14	288.87	197.20	179.13	179.27

<i>Station IV — Poole Cemetery</i>					
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Soot	13.62	16.75	17.74	17.73	13.14
Ash and Grit ...	17.90	30.76	34.02	28.14	24.15
Soluble Solids ...	62.27	117.39	82.86	68.31	63.88
<i>Total</i>	93.79	164.90	134.62	114.81	101.17

Station V — Swimming Baths					
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Soot, Combustible Matter	—	—	—	27.98	159.02
Ash and Grit ...	—	—	—	26.71	90.11
Soluble Solids ...	—	—	—	41.75	68.60
Total ...	—	—	—	96.44	317.73

Note: Station No. V was in operation for 3 months only during 1953, and the figures for 1954 are for 11 months only on account of the breakage of the apparatus during the gales in November.

TABLE III

1954	Rainfall inches	Deposit: Tons per sq. mile			TOTAL	SO ₃ mgs. per day per 100 sq. cms.
		Soot	Ash	Soluble matter		
Station No. I — Old Council Offices, Market Street						
January	1.42	2.93	4.54	7.12	14.59	1.92
February	2.73	3.87	6.27	9.38	19.52	1.42
March	4.09	3.08	6.43	7.59	17.10	2.56
April	Nil	1.98	3.21	1.01	6.20	0.86
May	1.77	3.61	9.73	6.50	19.84	0.78
June	2.40	3.04	4.76	9.03	16.83	0.48
July	3.27	3.31	6.15	6.58	16.04	0.68
August	2.81	2.23	3.16	8.45	13.84	0.58
September	3.19	3.70	5.04	6.03	14.77	0.74
October	2.70	2.67	6.45	8.68	17.80	0.89
November	5.48	2.44	3.92	19.94	26.30	1.08
December	3.15	2.41	3.67	17.57	23.65	1.40
Total	33.00	35.27	63.33	107.88	206.48	—
Daily Average						1.11
Station No. II — Central Fire Station						
January	1.10	1.10	1.76	5.68	8.54	1.08
February	2.29	1.90	7.27	8.90	18.07	1.48
March	2.84	2.14	6.86	7.80	16.80	1.38
April	Nil	1.48	4.91	1.68	8.07	1.24
May	1.83	2.75	10.08	7.07	19.90	1.35
June	2.32	2.91	8.72	7.87	19.50	2.23
July	2.13	2.71	6.14	5.85	14.70	2.73
August	2.60	2.07	4.36	8.55	14.98	1.46
September	2.44	1.93	6.61	7.97	16.51	1.62
October	1.83	1.83	5.09	6.35	13.27	1.96
November	4.67	2.59	4.30	24.69	31.58	2.49
December	2.42	1.43	2.03	13.69	17.15	2.19
Total	26.38	24.84	68.13	106.10	199.07	—
Daily Average						1.77

Section C

1954	Rainfall inches	Deposit: Tons per sq. mile			TOTAL	SO ₃ mgs. per day per 100 sq. cms.
		Soot	Ash	Soluble matter		
Station No. III — Municipal Buildings						
January	1.62	2.51	4.81	7.09	14.41	1.51
February	2.62	2.61	7.77	7.66	18.04	1.47
March	4.49	2.69	6.20	8.11	17.00	1.71
April	Nil	1.74	4.04	1.58	7.36	1.09
May	2.81	3.69	5.60	1.93	11.22	0.66
June	2.40	1.65	3.12	7.50	12.27	0.47
July	3.19	2.71	2.89	4.43	10.03	0.73
August	2.58	1.92	2.64	6.14	10.70	0.44
September	3.55	2.19	3.97	7.11	13.27	0.75
October	2.81	2.36	3.52	6.59	12.47	1.07
November	5.44	3.01	4.11	24.13	31.25	2.11
December	2.62	2.23	3.38	15.64	21.25	1.58
<i>Total</i>	34.13	29.31	52.05	97.91	179.27	—
Daily Average						1.13
Station No. IV — Poole Cemetery						
January	1.34	0.66	0.82	4.12	5.60	1.30
February	2.62	1.44	3.35	4.85	9.64	1.41
March	3.55	0.79	1.57	5.42	7.78	1.10
April	Nil	1.37	3.59	1.54	6.50	0.56
May	3.51	1.72	3.29	2.04	7.05	0.74
June	2.29	1.01	0.79	5.91	7.71	0.37
July	2.78	2.62	2.94	4.59	10.15	0.35
August	2.89	1.07	1.45	5.49	8.01	0.37
September	2.58	1.13	1.50	2.22	4.85	0.55
October	2.81	0.90	2.03	4.34	7.27	0.80
November	4.88	0.98	1.37	13.56	15.91	1.11
December	2.52	0.35	1.45	9.80	11.60	1.37
<i>Total</i>	31.77	14.04	24.15	63.88	102.07	—
Daily Average						0.84
Station No. V — Swimming Baths						
January	0.87	3.08	7.13	4.75	14.96	2.83
February	2.13	17.36	10.34	6.70	34.40	2.29
March	2.48	9.40	11.25	7.22	27.87	1.92
April	Nil	5.01	4.63	1.85	11.49	1.29
May	1.69	9.81	6.69	3.51	20.01	2.18
June	1.58	18.53	7.48	6.53	32.54	3.34
July	2.44	19.09	8.40	8.76	36.25	5.38
August	2.40	27.81	10.03	3.94	41.78	2.68
September	2.36	23.07	8.24	6.37	37.68	2.10
October	2.01	16.28	7.09	6.04	29.41	3.65
November	Apparatus broken during gales.					2.51
December	1.89	9.58	8.83	12.93	31.34	4.13
<i>Total</i>	19.85	159.02	90.11	68.60	317.73	—
Daily Average						2.86

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

During the year two open-air and one covered sea water swimming baths were available to the public—one Corporation bath and two privately owned baths. All three baths are provided with continuous action filtration and chlorination plants. In the Corporation bath breakpoint chlorination is used to overcome the difficulty of maintaining an effective chlorine residual in all parts of the bath during peak periods. With this system a chlorine residual of from 1 to 2 parts per million is maintained throughout the bath.

During the season 29 routine samples of the water were taken for bacteriological examination; the results of these are given in the table below. The two failures (Class IV) were due to breakdowns in chlorination. The standard used is the Ministry of Health classification for drinking water supplies. In addition, a daily check of residual chlorine in the water was maintained by the baths staff and checked periodically by the Sanitary Inspectors.

There are also two private (schools) baths in the Borough. Both are open-air baths and chlorination is by hand dosing. 4 samples of the water were taken for bacteriological examination.

Results of samples of water from swimming baths:

<i>Baths</i>	<i>Number of samples</i>	<i>Class I</i>	<i>Class II</i>	<i>Class III</i>	<i>Class IV</i>
Baths used by public ...	29	27	—	—	2
Private Baths	4	4	—	—	—
TOTALS	33	31	—	—	2

SEA BATHING

The Annual Report for 1950 contains some notes and observations on the facilities for sea bathing in Poole Bay and the effect of sewage pollution on the bathing beaches. 9 outfall sewers from Poole, Bournemouth and Christchurch discharge the sewage of a population of a quarter of a million people into the Bay, untreated except for disintegration and some slight chlorination. Bacteriological examinations carried out over the whole of 1951 show that there is gross sewage pollution of the water of Poole Bay.

The Poole Council have made repeated efforts to get the neighbouring authorities and the Ministry of Health interested in the joint scheme for the diversion and treatment of the sewage of the three boroughs but without success and the scheme is now in abeyance.

DISINFESTATION

During 1954, 87 visits were made to dirty or verminous houses. Four houses (including 1 Council house) were found to be infested with bed bugs and were disinfested. In all cases the disinfestation was carried out by the Public Health Department at the expense of the owners or occupiers. The method used was spraying with a standard proprietary insecticide of the Pyrethrum-D.D.T. type. This method has been found to be satisfactory in practice, simple in operation, free from serious smell, and relatively cheap.

In order to prevent the spread of infestation to new Council houses, prospective tenants' rooms, bed furniture and bedding found to be verminous are disinfested by spraying, before the date of removal and again on the day of removal. Bedding found to be heavily infested is disinfested by steam or destroyed.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are two registered Common Lodging Houses in the Borough, both situated in the Old Town, near the Quay. These can accommodate 49 men (27 and 22 respectively). They were inspected on 31 occasions during the year.

MOSQUITO CONTROL

Seven species of mosquitoes have been found within the Borough boundaries and another seven in the surrounding districts. Some notes on these were given in the Annual Report for 1946.

The method of control adopted within the area of the Borough is as follows. All major potential breeding grounds are known and these are kept under observation during the period March to September. Where breeding is found to be occurring the water is sprayed with a mixture of kerosene and heavy oil and one per cent. D.D.T. and the treatment repeated at intervals as found necessary. This has been found to be successful in controlling breeding in the potential breeding grounds dealt with. During 1954 55 major potential breeding areas were sprayed in April and May, 17 in June, 19 in July, 19 in August and 21 in September.

Unfortunately the most numerous breeding places for mosquitoes are the small ornamental ponds, rainwater tanks, water butts, etc., in private gardens. These are difficult to control owing to the lack of co-operation of occupiers and frequently their existence and condition only become known as the result of complaints of mosquitoes in the neighbourhood.

It is difficult to estimate the extent to which the harbour back waters are breeding places, as large tracts of mudland are inaccessible and the largest areas are outside the Borough boundaries.

RODENT CONTROL

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, which came into operation on the 31st of March, 1950, requires occupiers of land to notify infestation of rats and mice and empowers local authorities to require the destruction of rodents on land and the rat-proofing of premises, including agricultural land and premises.

Since 1944 the Council have provided a comprehensive service for the destruction of rats and mice on premises within the Borough. A full-time staff of one Rodent Officer and 3 Operatives is employed in this work, working on the methods laid down by the Infestation Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Throughout the year the "Block Control" system was operated in conjunction with investigation of complaints, i.e. when a complaint was investigated, a survey was made of the surrounding area and the whole area dealt with in one block. In addition a systematic survey of premises and land in the Borough is carried on continuously and about 25 per cent of the operatives' time is devoted to this.

Treatment for rat infestations was mainly baiting, but all methods of destruction were employed. The estimate of the number of rats destroyed is based on the Infestation Division's system of calculation, but the number of bodies recovered from the surface shows the figure to be a conservative one, as in the poison baiting system of destruction most of the rats die underground.

During 1953, 389 sewer man-holes were test-baited without a single "take" being recorded and therefore it was not considered necessary to carry out test baiting of sewers in 1954.

Section C

Treatment for mice infestations was mainly by trapping and in most instances this was done by the occupiers of the premises themselves after instruction and advice by the Rodent Officer.

A summary of the work done in rodent destruction in 1954 is as follows:

Type of Vermin	Council Premises	Private Premises	Business Premises	Agricultural Properties	Total
Total No. of visits made by staff ...	645	11879	1299	163	13986
Rats					
Total No. of premises inspected:					
(a) on complaint	10	706	97	4	817
(b) on survey	35	5087	716	50	5888
Total No. of premises found infested:					
(a) on complaint	10	504	95	3	612
(b) on survey	20	273	122	13	428
No. of premises treated	30	777	217	16	1040
No. of premises cleared	18	774	201	13	1006
No. of premises re-treated and cleared	6	117	18	5	146
No. of pre-baits laid	473	4931	1579	235	7218
No. of poison baits laid	173	1808	758	86	2825
No. of post-baits laid	26	578	84	15	703
No. of instances where other methods used	1	3	87	—	91
Estimated No. of rats destroyed	340	3770	1178	168	5456
No. of bodies of rats recovered ...	140	1336	476	78	2030
Mice					
No. of complaints received	7	77	48	—	132
No. of premises treated	7	77	48	—	132
No. of premises cleared	5	77	44	—	126

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

There were no outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease in the Borough during 1954, and none within the 15 mile radius.

Two suspected cases of Swine Fever were reported during the year; both were confirmed.

One suspected case of Anthrax was reported, but was later certified not to be Anthrax.

There are 134 piggeries in existence in the Borough. Many of these are on a commercial scale, and the number and size of these is increasing. 215 visits of inspection were made to piggeries during the year.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACTS, 1926

Marking Orders under this Act were suspended during the war period and subsequent years but came into operation again in 1952. These orders chiefly relate to foodstuffs, and to help traders summaries of the provisions of the orders were circulated to foodshops in the Borough.

During 1954, 91 visits were made to shops to check marking of foodstuffs. On only two occasions was it found necessary to draw shopkeepers' attention to infringements of the Orders, and in each instance this was sufficient to secure proper marking.

FACTORIES

The number of factories registered is 361.

The number of inspections made during the year was 331.

Owing to the shortage of staff it has still not been possible for the Sanitary Inspectors to carry out inspections of factories on anything like a satisfactory scale.

Generally no great difficulty is now being experienced in dealing with nuisances or the remedy of defects.

Particulars of the inspections of factories are set out in the following table:

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Part I of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises	No. on Register	Number of :—		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
* (1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authorities	37	41	1	—
† (2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	316	280	12	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	8	10	—	—
TOTAL	361	331	13	—

* — Factories in which no mechanical power is used.

† — Factories in which mechanical power is used.

2. Cases in which defects were found

(Defects discovered at premises on two, three or more separate occasions are reckoned as two, three or more "cases".)

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.) ...	1	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient	5	5	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	27	18	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	1	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out- work)	4	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	38	25	—	—	—

OUTWORKERS

During the year lists containing the names and addresses of 67 outworkers were received from factories in the Borough. 37 were resident in the Borough, 30 were resident in other districts and their names and addresses were forwarded to the local authorities concerned. In addition 19 names and addresses of outworkers were received from other local authorities, making a total of 56 outworkers employed in the Borough, all in the clothing trade. In no instance was it found necessary to take any action with regard to unwholesome conditions.

SECTION 47, NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

This section empowers the Council, where the Medical Officer of Health certifies that removal is necessary, to take steps to secure the removal of persons in need of care and attention to suitable premises. In order to facilitate action in urgent cases the Public Health Committee has delegated its powers to the Public Health (Legal Proceedings) Sub-Committee, who have now power to authorise the appropriate action to be taken.

During the year action had to be taken in respect of four aged persons who were living alone and not receiving proper care and attention. All four persons were persuaded to enter a hospital for aged and infirm persons voluntarily.

SECTION D

HOUSING

Number of Houses in occupation in the Borough

The total number of dwelling houses occupied and void was 26,038. 299 houses were still under construction on 31st December, 1954.

Year	Over £22 R.V.		Under £22 R.V.		Total		Popula- tion	Persons per occupied House
	Occupied	Void	Occupied	Void	Occupied	Void		
1946	5425	49	16117	82	21542	131	76330	3.52
1947	5535	27	16805	64	22340	91	78720	3.53
1948	5596	59	17243	73	22839	132	80480	3.52
1949	5842	50	17616	95	23458	145	81130	3.46
1950	5964	61	17740	84	23704	145	82140	3.47
1951	6035	74	18159	113	24194	187	82958	3.40
1952	6099	97	18546	145	24645	242	83270	3.38
1953	6130	155	18812	201	24942	356	83520	3.35
1954	6348	140	19324	226	25672	366	84540	3.29

New House Construction, 1953

1. Total number of houses completed in 1954 ...	778
2. Houses in above which form part of Municipal Schemes ...	196
3. Total number of houses under construction at 31-12-54 ...	299
4. Houses in above which form part of Municipal Scheme ...	99
5. Number of houses included in Municipal Schemes, approved, but not actually under construction at 31-12-54 ...	11

Council Houses

The number of houses erected by the Council prior to 1945 was 995. During the nine years, 1945 to 1954 (inclusive) a further 2,928 houses (including 200 "Prefabs") were erected, making the total number of houses erected by the Council up to the end of 1954, 3,923.

Re-housing

The number of applicants on the Council's Re-housing Register for the past six years has been as under :

at 31/12/49	...	...	3,262
at 31/12/50	...	...	3,056
at 31/12/51	...	...	2,785
at 31/12/52	...	...	2,150
at 31/12/53	...	...	2,570
at 31/12/54	...	...	2,433

The yearly numbers of new applications for housing accommodation since 1945 have been as follows:

1945	...	1,538	1950	...	932
1946	...	2,079	1951	...	892
1947	...	1,068	1952	...	901
1948	...	1,101	1953	...	855
1949	...	947	1954	...	760

The number of families rehoused during the past five years has been as follows :

1949	...	...	...	317
1950	...	...	...	476
1951	...	...	...	419
1952	...	...	...	367
1953	...	...	...	465
1954	...	...	...	307

Slum Clearance

Section I of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, requires every local authority to submit to the Minister of Housing and Local Government within one year of the commencement of the Act, proposals for dealing with houses within their district which appear to be unfit for human habitation and with any other houses which they consider ought to be included in clearance areas.

In November, 1954, the Medical Officer of Health submitted a report on the unfit houses in the Borough for the consideration of the Council. This report enumerated 797 unfit houses for clearance or demolition. The bulk of these houses, some 680 in all, are situated in the Old Town and were included in the Council's proposals for clearance in 1938. The remainder of the houses are scattered throughout the Borough. The Borough Engineer reported that there were also another 200 houses which would require to be demolished in connection with the Council's redevelopment proposals for the Old Town. The total number of houses to be demolished was therefore 997, made up as follows:

Section D

(1) Unfit houses in clearance areas						
(a)	Old Town	...	...	...	...	680
(b)	Remainder of Borough	...	...	...	...	75
	Total	...	...	...	...	— 755
(2) Individual unfit houses						
(a)	For demolition	...	...	...	...	11
(b)	"Border-line" houses—62 in list, of which 50 per cent. may be for demolition	...	...	...	...	31
	Total	...	...	...	...	— 42
(3) Total of unfit houses						797
(4) Houses in Old Town to be demolished in connection with redevelopment						200
(5) Total number of houses for demolition						997

The Council accepted these reports as the basis for their proposals and they have informed the Ministry of Housing and Local Government that they are prepared to deal with all these houses within a period of five years provided that the Ministry authorise the Council to erect 100 additional houses per year for this period.

Poole (Clearance Areas Nos. 1, 2 and 3) Compulsory Purchase Orders, 1954

The need for an early resumption of slum clearance had been recognised by the Council for a number of years and in 1953, in anticipation of a change in government policy in relation to the clearance or demolition of unfit houses, the Council authorised the Medical Officer of Health and Chief Sanitary Inspector to prepare a scheme for the clearance of three areas in the Old Town, comprising some 75 houses, as an interim scheme pending the general resumption of slum clearance.

These 75 houses were represented to the Council on the 17th March, 1954, and were declared clearance areas on the 6th April, 1954. Compulsory purchase orders were made on the 24th May, 1954. The public inquiry was held on the 24th August, 1954, and the compulsory purchase orders were confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on the 24th February, 1955.

The number of families to be rehoused from the three areas is 68, comprising 228 persons. No. 1 area (Lagland Street/East Street) is to be used for rehousing and pending its clearance and redevelop-

ment some 10 families with a priority for rehousing in the Old Town and 6 aged couples or single persons will be allowed to remain or be rehoused temporarily in 16 houses in Nos. 2 and 3 areas. Nos. 2 and 3 areas (Castle Street/Strand Street/Lagland Street/The Quay) are proposed to be used for industrial development in connection with the Port.

Houses in Disrepair

One other problem still remains to be tackled—that of the repair of unfit houses which are capable of being made fit at reasonable cost. It is estimated that some 3,000 houses in the Borough fall into this category.

It was hoped that the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, would help in the solution of this problem, but so far little use has been made of the Act by owners, presumably because of fear of the consequences of the service of notices of increase of rent. If this is so, the Act may fail to secure one of its principal objects, i.e. the maintenance of houses in a good state of repair. However, the act has only been in operation six months and it is far too early to judge its effect on the solution of this problem.

Housing Inspection

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year 1954:

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	495
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	2,047
(2) (a) Number of houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	87
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	131
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	87
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	271

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices:

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	244
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:		
(a) Proceedings under Sec. 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices		
(a) By owners	1	
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	—	
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	57	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices		
(a) By owners	43	
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	—	
(c) Proceedings under Sec. 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	3	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	7	
(d) Proceedings under Sec. 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:		
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1	
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—	
(e) Proceedings under Sec. 3 (1) of the Housing Act, 1949, or Sec. 10 (1) of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953:		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	8	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	—	
4. Dwelling-houses demolished as result of informal action:		
Number of dwelling-houses demolished	1	

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Premises

The number of food premises in the area, by type of business, is as follows :

Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Food factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Restaurants and cafes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Hotel and club kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Bakers' shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Fishmongers and friers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	229
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Confectioners and sweet shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Licensed premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>800</u>

The number of food premises, by type, registered under Section 18 of the Poole Corporation Act, 1937, is :

Food factories (sausages, pies and cooked meats etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Manufacture of sausages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Cooking of hams	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Preparation and frying of fish and chips	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Preparation and frying of potato crisps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cooking of shell fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Manufacture of ice-cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sale of ice-cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	283
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>369</u>

Other than ice cream premises, separate records of inspections of food premises registered under Section 18 of the Poole Corporation Act, 1937, are not kept. Inspections of food premises are recorded under types of trade and are shown in the tabular statement on page 30.

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The inspection and supervision of food premises form a very important part of the duties of the Sanitary Inspectors and in 1954, 3,567 visits were made to food premises in the Borough. This represents over 21 per cent of all visits made by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Contrary to general opinion, local authorities' powers to deal with general food premises (other than dairies, ice-cream premises and certain food preparation premises) are very limited and are contained in Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. With a very few exceptions, now being dealt with, it can be said that food premises in the Borough now comply with these requirements. These, however, are regarded as minimum requirements and in many instances agreements have been reached with managements for the carrying out of improvements and alterations designed to bring premises up to higher standards of hygiene considered desirable for the type of trade carried on. Very considerable progress has been made in this direction in the past three years, as the accompanying table shows, but progress at this rate is not likely to be maintained in the future unless food legislation is brought more nearly into line with modern conceptions of the hygiene of food premises.

This is particularly so in the case of catering premises, where progress is seriously hampered by the lack of any legal standard of space, construction, fittings and cleansing equipment and by the exemption of these premises from the registration requirements of Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. With the publication in 1951 of the Report of the Catering Trade Working Party on Hygiene in Catering Establishments, the Target and Standard Codes recommended in the report were adopted by the Council as working standards for catering premises in the Borough. The Sanitary Inspectors are concentrating on persuading caterers to bring their premises up to the standards of these codes, but until the codes have the backing of legislation progress is bound to be slow and difficult.

A further difficulty is the uncertainty as to the requirements of the proposed new food and drugs legislation, and until the position regarding this has been clarified traders are reluctant to carry out alterations and improvements which they hope will not be required by the final form of the regulations.

The following tables summarise the improvements secured in food premises in the past five years.

Improvement of Food Premises						1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	Total
I. No. of premises dealt with:											
No. reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	13	10	5	3	3	34
No. where major improvements carried out						24	43	8	13	14	102
No. where minor improvements carried out						64	159	142	111	79	573
						<u>101</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>709</u>

2. Summary of improvement secured:

Premises cleansed or redecorated	49	59	60	41	34	243
Washing facilities provided or improved ...	44	67	36	29	21	197
Cleansing facilities provided or improved ...	23	31	21	12	12	99
Refrigerated storage provided	32	24	20	8	10	94
Other food storage accommodation provided	13	31	25	17	12	98
Facilities for protection of food provided ...	8	91	40	25	23	187
Sanitary accommodation provided or improved	8	10	8	7	7	40
Other improvements secured	10	37	18	21	36	122
	<u>187</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>228</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>1080</u>

3. No. of unsatisfactory premises voluntarily closed

...	9	13	—	1	3	26
	<u>9</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>26</u>

Clean Food

The Council's Clean Food Byelaws have been in operation since the 1st October, 1950. These byelaws prescribe measures for securing the observances of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food, and the sale of food in the open air.

During the four years the byelaws have been in operation the task of securing their implementation has to a great extent been achieved by a policy of continuous persuasion of traders and education of staff, and the work will be continued on these lines, for it has to be recognised that cleanly practices in the handling of food are the results of good personal standards of hygiene, and that is something which can be taught but not so easily enforced.

During the previous three years lectures on food hygiene were offered to every food trader and all food handling staff in the Borough and these were attended by over 2,000 persons, but in 1954, owing to the resumption of slum clearance work, the re-introduction of meat inspection duties and the increased pressure of other duties on the limited staff of the Public Health Department it was not found possible to carry on this valuable educational work.

Efforts to ensure that all unwrapped cooked meats and other foods are properly protected during display were continued throughout the year and considerable improvements have already been achieved in this direction and in the provision of refrigerated food storage.

Milk Supply

Dairies and Milk Shops

The number of Milk Distributors registered in the Borough is as follows:

Wholesale Distributors	...	...	...	...	1
Wholesale and Retail Distributors	...	...	...	...	4
Retail Distributors	...	...	...	...	10
Retail Distributors from outside Borough	...	...	...	...	6
Sellers of bottled milk only	...	...	...	...	95

The Milk (Special Designations) Orders and Regulations

The following licences were granted:

Pasteurised Milk

Pasteurisers' licences	...	...	...	...	5
Dealers' licences	...	...	...	...	10
Supplementary licences	...	...	...	...	6
Licences for sale of sealed bottled milk	...	...	...	...	95

Tuberculin Tested Milk

Bottlers' licences	...	...	...	...	5
Supplementary licences	...	...	...	...	6
Licences for sale of sealed bottled milk	...	...	...	...	46

Control of Treatment and Distribution of Milk

Since the 1st October, 1949, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has been responsible for the supervision of milk production and local authorities are now responsible only for supervision of treatment and distribution.

In the Borough, supervision of the milk supply is carried out by the inspection of premises, the checking of plant and methods and the bacteriological examination of the milk.

During 1954, 326 inspections of dairies and plant were made and 670 samples of milk and 22 sample batches of washed bottles were taken for bacteriological examination.

The number of pasteurised samples, i.e. 24, which failed the Phosphatase test is inflated. Only 4 of the failures occurred in routine samples, the other 20 were obtained during the investigations into the failure of several samples at one dairy. These investigations took nearly two weeks and involved the taking of 150 check samples of milk at different stages of processing. This gives some indication of the amount of work involved in the supervision of modern dairy plants. The cause of the failures was eventually located and subsequent samples were satisfactory.

Since 1936 it has been the policy of the Council to secure the pasteurisation of all milk sold in the Borough and with the exception of a very small quantity of Tuberculin Tested milk sold in Canford area by a distributor from premises outside the district, all milk sold in the Borough is pasteurised.

By the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1952, made by the Minister of Food under the Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream Act, 1950,) the sale of milk other than "designated" milk was prohibited in the Borough of Poole as from the 1st November, 1952. It is to be regretted that the Order permits the sale of raw Tuberculin Tested milk but, as already mentioned, practically all Tuberculin Tested milk sold in the Borough is pasteurised.

Samples of milk taken for bacteriological examination

Grade of Milk	No. of Samples	Results of Tests			
		Phosphatase		Methylene Blue	
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	403	385	18	403	Nil
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	267	261	6	267	Nil
Total	670	646	24	670	Nil

21 samples of raw milk were taken from producers in the Borough and sent for biological tests. All 21 were negative for Tubercle and Brucella Abortus.

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22 sample batches of washed bottles were taken for bottle rinse counts, 20 were satisfactory (not more than 600 organisms per pint bottle), one was fairly satisfactory (over 600 but less than 2,000) and one was unsatisfactory (over 2,000).

107 samples of milk were taken for chemical analysis. Of these 106 were genuine and one failed to comply with the legal standard. Details of these samples are given in the section of the report dealing with food and drugs sampling.

Ice Cream

There are 287 premises in the Borough registered for the manufacture or sale of ice-cream. These are :

Premises registered for manufacture	...	...	4
Premises registered for retail sale	...	...	55
Premises registered for retail sale of pre-packed ice-cream only	...	...	228

Although there are 4 premises in the Borough registered for the manufacture of ice-cream, none are now in operation and all ice-cream sold is obtained from one or other of the large firms operating on a national or regional basis. Practically all retailers have changed over to pre-packed ice-cream and only a few shops or kiosks specialising in the sale of ice-cream now sell "loose" or "bulk" ice-cream.

Effective supervision of this section of the food industry is still hampered by the exclusion of cafes, restaurants, hotels, clubs and street traders from the registration provisions of Section 14 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938.

17 samples of ice-cream were taken during the year for bacteriological examination and the results are set out in the table below. The test used is the Methylene Blue reduction test recommended by the Public Health Laboratory Service. Grades I and II are considered satisfactory and Grade IV unsatisfactory.

The percentage of unsatisfactory samples in the seven previous years was: 1947, 27.5; 1948, 12.6; 1949, 4.8; 1950, 4.3; 1951, 2.2; 1952, 2.7; 1953, Nil. Thus since 1947 there has been a remarkable reduction in the number of unsatisfactory samples and the absence of any unsatisfactory samples in 1954 must be considered highly satisfactory.

Samples of ice cream for bacteriological examination

Type	No. taken	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV	Percentage unsatis- factory
From Retailers—Bulk Ice-Cream	2	2	—	—	—	Nil
From Retailers—Pre-packed Ice-Cream	15	15	—	—	—	Nil
TOTAL	17	17	—	—	—	Nil

30 samples of ice-cream were taken for chemical analysis and all but one of these conformed with the standard of not less than 5 per cent. fat, 10 per cent. sugar and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. milk solids other than fat prescribed by the Ministry of Food. Details of these samples are given in the report of the Public Analyst on page 66.

INSPECTION OF MEAT

Until the 30th March, 1954, under the centralisation scheme of the Ministry of Food, the slaughtering for the whole of the area between Lymington and Poole was centralised in one slaughterhouse situated in Poole. The lairage, slaughtering facilities and hanging accommodation at this slaughterhouse were insufficient, particularly during the peak period of slaughter, and the Ministry of Food erected a new factory abattoir with an average daily capacity of 110 cattle units to serve this area. The new abattoir is at Uddens, near Wimborne, and therefore outside the Borough boundaries and in the area of the Wimborne and Cranborne Rural District Council. It came into operation on the 1st April, 1954. With the end of rationing and the resumption of private slaughtering in July, 1954 the Abattoir was taken over by the Wimborne and Cranborne Rural District Council and is now operated as a public Abattoir for an area comprising the County Borough of Bournemouth, the Boroughs of Poole and Christchurch and the Wimborne Urban and Rural districts.

With the closing of the Ministry of Food slaughterhouse, there was no slaughterhouse in operation in the Borough for a period of six months, but in September, 1954, owing to initial difficulties at

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Uddens Abattoir, it became necessary to re-open temporarily, the old Ministry of Food Slaughterhouse at Bushell Mill Farm, Poole, for the slaughter of pigs for a large food factory in the Borough. At the end of the year this slaughterhouse was still in operation on a temporary licence pending a solution of the difficulties at Uddens Abattoir.

The resumption of slaughtering at the Bushell Mill Farm slaughterhouse has meant the allocation of one sanitary inspector daily to meat inspection duty at the slaughterhouse. This has in effect meant a reduction of one fifth in the staff of inspectors available for normal district duties, with considerable dislocation of the routine work of the sanitary inspectors.

During the year 520 spells of slaughterhouse duty were carried out by the inspectors, during which every one of the 9,852 animals killed was inspected at the time of slaughter and a detailed examination of the carcasses and offal made.

In 1950, 20.1 per cent. of all cows and 13.3 per cent. of all cattle slaughtered were infected with tuberculosis in some part or organ. Two calf carcasses (0.2 per cent. of total) were infected with tuberculosis of congenital origin and in these instances the names and addresses of the senders were forwarded to the Divisional Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for the tracing of the dams concerned.

In addition to slaughterhouse duties, 335 visits were made to butcher shops for the inspection of meat and premises. With the reintroduction of private slaughtering more attention has now to be devoted to the routine inspection of meat in butchers' shops than was formerly necessary when all slaughtering was carried out by the Ministry of Food.

**Carcases Inspected and Condemned
during the year 1954.**

	<i>Cattle ex- cluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Number killed	234	239	1055	1536	6788	9852
Number inspected	234	239	1055	1536	6788	9852
All diseases except Tuberculosis— Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	1	5	2	9	17
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	47	101	9	301	1343	1801
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	20.1	42.7	1.3	19.5	19.9	18.5
Tuberculosis only— Whole carcasses condemned ...	2	2	2	—	13	19
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	26	46	—	—	247	319
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with Tuberculosis	12.0	20.1	0.2	—	3.8	3.4

Meat Condemned.

<i>Meat</i>	<i>Tuberculosis</i>	<i>Other Diseases</i>	<i>Total Weight</i>
Beef	2,887 lbs.	1,903 lbs.	4,790 lbs.
Veal	100 „	250 „	350 „
Mutton	—	174 „	174 „
Pork	5,794 „	3,003 „	8,797 „
Offal	4,161 „	7,837 „	11,998 „
Total	12,942 lbs.	13,167 lbs.	26,109lbs.

In addition 1147 lbs. of imported beef, mutton and pork were condemned as unsound in butchers' shops.

Thus, the total weight of meat and edible offal condemned in 1954 was: 12 tons, 3 cwt. 1 qr., 12lbs.

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS

Arising from the inspection of food in retail shops etc., 3 tons, 5 cwts. 0 qrs 25 lbs. of foodstuffs (other than meat) were condemned and surrendered for destruction or salvage for animal feeding stuffs. These comprised :

Tinned foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	4010 lbs.
Bacon, poultry, rabbits, meat products etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1031 lbs.
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	743 lbs.
Fats (butter, margarine, cheese etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	54 lbs.
Fruit and Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 lbs.
Dried Fruits	...	...	...	...	...	...	394 lbs.
Cereals, flour and flour products	...	...	...	...	...	...	488 lbs.
Eggs	...	...	...	...	...	...	448 lbs.
Other foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	77 lbs.
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>7,305 lbs.</u>

The total weight of all food (including meat and edible offal) condemned in 1954 was : 15 tons, 8 cwts. and 2 qrs. 9 lbs.

Since the decontrol of meat and of livestock slaughtering the Public Health Department has undertaken the disposal of all condemned meat and other foodstuffs. Carcase meat in suitable condition is sent to a processing firm for conversion to animal feeding stuffs and fertilisers. Badly diseased meat and all offal is destroyed by burning at the Council's destructor. Wherever possible cereals are disposed of (with suitable safeguards) for feeding to animals, but all other foodstuffs are destroyed by fire.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD

Analyses of samples of foods and drugs taken under the Food and Drugs Act are carried out by the Public Analyst for the Borough, Mr. A. S. Carlos, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., Bournemouth, who also carries out any chemical examinations of food, water, etc., required by the Public Health Department.

During the year 314 samples of food were submitted by the Sanitary Inspectors to the Public Analyst for chemical examination.

All bacteriological examinations of foods required are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Boscombe, Bournemouth,

(Director : G. J. G. King, M.B., B.Ch.). The facilities for examinations being so readily available, every use is made by the Sanitary Inspectors of these aids in their work in food inspection. Examinations carried out by the laboratory include :

Routine bacteriological examinations of milk, ice-cream, soft drinks, shell-fish, etc.

Special examinations of foods for specific pathogenic organisms.

Phosphatase, Methylene Blue and biological tests of milk samples.

Churn and bottle rinses.

Microscopical examinations of specimens from slaughterhouse for identification of disease in meat inspection.

Microscopical examinations of cereals, etc., for mites, etc.

In all, 1,338 samples and specimens of food and water were submitted during the year by the sanitary inspectors for bacteriological or microscopical examination.

FOOD POISONING

Three small outbreaks of suspected food poisoning affecting a total of ten persons were notified to the Public Health Department in 1954. In one outbreak, affecting three persons, *Salmonella Typhimurium* was recovered from the patients, but not from the only foods common to all patients—eggs, ice-cream and coconut ice. Illness was moderately severe, lasting from five to eight days, and all patients recovered.

In another outbreak, also affecting three persons, with fairly severe symptoms for about a week, no specific food poisoning organisms were recovered from the patients. The foods suspected were pork pies and cream doughnuts, but no samples were available for bacteriological examination. All patients recovered.

In the third outbreak four persons were affected; illness was slight, lasting only a day or two. Specimens from patients were negative for food poisoning organisms and no particular food could be definitely implicated.

A further outbreak of food poisoning occurred in August and September in which a total of 127 persons were affected but all were domiciled outside the Borough in adjoining areas. The incident was the subject of a separate report to the Ministry of Health.

FOOD AND DRUGS ADULTERATION

300 samples of foods and drugs were taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, by the Sanitary Inspectors and sent to the Public Analyst for analysis.

The tables on pages 69 and 70 give summaries of the samples taken, the results of analyses and notes of the action taken in respect of adulterated samples.

In 1953, the random system of sampling was replaced by the selective sampling method (i.e. sampling of selected groups of foods and drugs) and this method was continued throughout 1954. This accounted for the bulk of the samples, but during the year the practice of regular sampling of food products manufactured in the Borough but distributed over a wider area was increased. It is proposed to extend this "sampling at source" procedure still further in future. Considerable attention was also devoted to the proper labelling of prepacked foods and most of the single samples taken were for the purpose of ensuring that the foods complied with the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order.

Mr. A. S. Carlos, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., is the Public Analyst for the Borough, and the section of his report which deals with his work under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, is appended:

Samples taken under the Food & Drugs Act, 1938.

The number of samples taken during the year was 300. Of these samples 147 were formal and 153 informal. Five samples were found to be adulterated or irregular, one being a formal sample and four informal. This represents a percentage adulteration of 1.6.

The incidence of adulteration during the past six years is as follows :

1948	...	12.7	per	cent	adulteration
1949	...	11.8	„	„	„
1950	...	4.8	„	„	„
1951	...	5.5	„	„	„
1952	...	3.3	„	„	„
1953	...	8.0	„		„
1954	...	1.6	„	„	„

The above figures show that there has been a great fall in the percentage of adulterated samples, which is very satisfactory.

Details of all the samples examined and of the adulterated samples are given in the tables on pages 69 and 70.

Milk

A total of 107 samples of milk, including 2 Channel Island milks, was examined. This represents 35.7 per cent. of all the samples taken under the Sale of Food & Drugs Act. Only one sample was adulterated, being 32.7 per cent. deficient in fat. The average composition of all the samples of milk is shown below, in comparison with the figures for the previous six years:

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Fats, per cent.	3.57	3.51	3.62	3.60	3.52	3.48
Solids, not fat	8.93	8.93	8.86	8.83	8.82	8.79

It will be seen by the above figures that the average quality of the milk has declined to some extent during the past three years.

Ice Cream

30 samples were submitted for analysis, and all but one found to be genuine, conforming with the standards of not less than 5 per cent. fat, 10 per cent. sugar and 7½ per cent. milk solids.

A comparison of the composition of Ice Cream during the past six years is given below:

Fat Content	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Under 5 per cent.	20	2	0	1	1	1
5—8 ,,	21	7	5	9	14	1
8—10 ,,	15	7	6	6	11	11
10—12 ,,	2	11	19	4	4	11
12—14 ,,	1	0	4	1	0	6
Over 14 ,,	0	0	3	0	0	0
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total samples ...	59	27	37	21	30	30
	==	==	==	==	==	==

From this table it will be seen that there has been an improvement in the quality of ice cream sold within the Borough during the past year.

Ice Lollies

The sale of this article has increased very greatly during the past few years, particularly among children. Ten samples were examined, one of which contained a slight excess of lead, while the remainder were found to be free from harmful contamination.

Butter and Margarine

15 samples of margarine and 5 of butter were submitted for analysis, and all except one were found to be satisfactory. A limit of 16 per cent. of water is imposed on these substances and the unsatisfactory sample of margarine contained a slight excess.

Sausages

During the year 16 samples of sausages, seven beef and nine pork were examined. Although the Regulations governing the sale of sausages have been withdrawn, it is still held that the standard of 50 per cent. minimum of meat in beef and 65 per cent. in pork sausages should be maintained. One of the samples examined was found to fall slightly short of this standard.

Soft Drinks

Twenty-six samples of soft drinks of different varieties were examined and all found to conform to the standards laid down in the Regulation of the Ministry of Food.

Drugs

28 samples of various drugs were examined and all found to be satisfactory and to comply with the Regulations laid down in the British Pharmacopeia.

Labelling of Food Order

According to this Order, prepacked food, with certain exceptions, must be labelled, not only with a list of ingredients, but also with the manufacturer or seller's name or registered trade mark. 23 of the samples listed in Table I of this report were examined under this Order.

The foods examined were found to be satisfactory, but in two cases incorrect labelling occurred. A sample of Candy Snaps did not specify that it contained protein, and one of Welsh Rarebit stated on the packet that it was 100 per cent. Food Value, which is misleading and incorrect.

Special Samples

During the year under review fourteen samples were submitted for special examination as to their fitness for human consumption. Ten of these consisting of Milk, Dried Albumin, Chocolate Coated Ice Cream, 2 Liquid Egg, Margarine, Tinned Stewing Steak, Bone Broth and two samples of Cherry Jam were all found to be free from metallic and other contamination and fit for human consumption.

The remaining four, which were unfit for human consumption, consisted of the following:

Dried Egg Crystal Albumin ...	...	Showed signs of decomposition.
2 Samples Coconut Ice	...	In rancid condition.
Swiss Cake Mixture ...	...	Packet badly infested with mites.

Samples taken for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act

	Formal	Informal	Total	Genuine	Adulterated or irregular
Foods					
Beer, draught	4	—	4	4	—
Brandy Snaps	—	—	—	—	—
Butter	5	—	5	5	—
Cake Mixture	—	—	—	—	—
Cakeoma	—	—	—	—	—
Candy Snaps	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolate Blancmange Powder ...	—	—	—	—	—
Cooking Fat	4	—	4	4	—
Fish Paste	2	—	2	2	—
Flour	—	—	—	—	—
Flour, Self Raising	7	—	7	7	—
Foam crystals	—	—	—	—	—
Gravy Powder	—	2	2	2	—
Gin	2	—	2	2	—
Ice Cream	1	29	30	29	—
Ice Lollies	—	10	10	9	—
Jam, Strawberry	—	—	—	—	—
Luncheon galantine, tinned ...	—	—	—	—	—
Lard	1	—	1	1	—
Lemon Barley Crystals	—	—	—	—	—
Margarine	15	—	15	14	—
Milk	66	39	105	104	—
Milk, Channel Island	2	—	2	2	—
Meat Paste	3	2	5	5	—
Meat Spread	—	—	—	—	—
Pepper, white	5	—	5	5	—
Pie filling	—	—	—	—	—
Pudding Flour Mixture	—	—	—	—	—
Rennet	—	—	—	—	—
Rum	2	—	2	2	—
Sandwich Spread	2	—	3	3	—
Sausages, beef	4	3	7	7	—
Sausages, pork	6	3	9	8	—
Sherbet sucker	—	—	—	—	—
Soft Drinks:					
Cherryade	—	2	2	2	—
Clarade	—	—	—	—	—
Cream soda	1	—	2	2	—
Dry Ginger Ale	—	—	—	—	—
Lemonade	2	3	5	5	—
Lemon Squash	—	—	—	—	—
Lime Juice	—	—	—	—	—
Lime Juice Cordial	—	—	—	—	—
Limeade	—	2	2	2	—
Orange Squash	5	—	5	5	—
Orangeade	—	3	4	4	—
Tizer	—	—	—	—	—
Soup Powder	—	3	3	3	—
Sponge Flour Mixture	—	2	2	2	—
Tapioca Dessert, sweetened ...	—	—	—	—	—
Trifle Pack	—	—	—	—	—
Vita Cup	—	—	—	—	—
Welsh Rarebit	—	—	—	—	—
Whisky	2	—	2	2	—
Drugs					
Aspirin	—	10	10	10	—
Boric Ointment	—	—	—	—	—
Cod Liver Oil	—	5	5	5	—
Cod Liver Oil and Malt Extract ...	—	5	5	5	—
Zinc Ointment	—	7	7	7	—
Total Food and Drugs	147	153	300	295	5

Samples taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act during 1954 and found to be adulterated or irregular

No.	Sample	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration	Action Taken
A57	Iced Lollie	I.	.01 p.p.m. excess of lead ...	Taken up with manufacturer Manufacturer cautioned Formal sample unobtainable. (Last day of bulk supply.) Manufacturer cautioned. Repeat samples satisfactory Manufacturer cautioned
A60	Pork Sausages	I.	1.5% deficient in meat ...	
B37	Milk	I.	32.7% deficient in Fat, freezing point 0.548.	
C32	Ice Cream	I.	7% deficient in Fat ...	
E2	Margarine	F.	3% excess of Water ...	

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Although the Medical Officer of Health of a Sanitary Authority is responsible for the investigation and control of outbreaks of infectious diseases in his district, a Medical Officer of Health has no statutory responsibility for the clinical diagnosis of any case of suspected infectious disease.

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital, which received patients from Poole and East Dorset passed, on the 5th July, 1948, to the South-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, and the Medical Officer of Health, Poole, as such, was no longer responsible for the administration of the hospital or the treatment of the patients admitted. The administration of the Infectious Diseases Hospital became the responsibility of the Bournemouth and East Dorset Hospital Management Committee, and the treatment of the patients the responsibility of visiting physicians appointed by the Regional Hospital Board.

Continuity of clinical care and close association of the preventive with the diagnostic and curative services in relation to infectious diseases have been preserved, to the mutual advantage of the Local Authorities and the Hospital Service.

Deaths

During 1954 there were no deaths in Poole from diphtheria, scarlet fever, whooping cough, measles, or the enteric group of fevers.

Diphtheria

For the fifth time in over 50 years not a single case of diphtheria occurred. This disease, which formerly was a grave menace to child health, has for the present disappeared from the Borough. This happy situation is largely due to the immunisation of the child population which has been assiduously practised since 1929.

Section F

That Poole is not alone in the remarkable decline in the incidence and mortality of this disease is shown by the following information :

Deaths from diphtheria in England. and Wales in 1941 totalled 2,622, whereas in 1954 the figure dropped to 9.

Scarlet Fever

Of recent years this disease has become mild in type with few complications and the admission of cases to hospital has not been encouraged. Where, however, the facilities for home isolation are unsatisfactory, or where the case is associated with the distribution of milk or food, admission is arranged.

The following table shows the incidence of Scarlet Fever and the admissions to hospital during the past 10 years.

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Admitted to Hospital</i>
1944	94	51
1945	49	24
1946	63	47
1947	63	40
1948	106	66
1949	49	33
1950	43	21
1951	18	6
1952	40	15
1953	49	11
1954	63	11

Poliomyelitis

This disease was made notifiable in 1912, but until 1947 its incidence was low in this country. Since 1947, however, there has been a marked increase in its prevalence and in this Poole has shared. The disease seems to follow a seasonal course, starting in late summer, reaching a maximum incidence in the autumn and thereafter falling to a low level in winter and spring.

No satisfactory explanation of the marked increase in the incidence of poliomyelitis of recent years in this country has been forthcoming, but the answer may be found among the following alternatives:

1. The loss by the community to some extent of its immunity to the indigenous virus;

2. An increase in the virulence of the “native” virus;
3. The introduction of a new strain of virus to which the community has yet to become immune.

When cases of poliomyelitis are occurring in a community the number of sub-clinical infections far exceeds the number of overt cases. It is probable that for every 100 persons infected with the virus of poliomyelitis only one shows appreciable clinical evidence of infection.

Poliomyelitis was formerly known as “infantile paralysis”, but this is a misnomer, as there has in recent years been a shift in the age incidence from the under fives to the older children and young adults, in fact it is in the young adults that the majority of the dangerous and often fatal bulbo-spinal cases occur.

During 1954 there were 2 cases notified in Poole. One case was under 10 years of age and one case in age group 10 to 15 years.

The work of recent years has changed very considerably the older conception of poliomyelitis as being primarily a disease of the nervous system. The disease is now recognised to be an acute infectious process first involving the pharynx and intestine. After a transient phase of blood stream invasion, the infection returns to the intestine, thus providing opportunity for further spread by unclean habits.

As it were by mischance, the nervous system sometimes becomes involved in the phase of blood stream infection, and so it happens that potentially dangerous cases may go unnoticed.

For these reasons both the pharyngeal secretions in the early stages and the faeces at all times must be given due respect. The public must realise a personal responsibility in the prevention of the spread of this disease by taking care of respiratory catarrhs and ensuring that good habits of personal cleanliness are practised at all times.

Contacts of the disease should remain under observation in a “house and garden” quarantine, avoiding exertion and unnecessary contact with others.

Measles

Measles became a notifiable disease in 1940, in which year there was a major outbreak in the Borough, 1,694 cases being notified.

In 1949 there was again a major outbreak, 1,134 cases being notified. This outbreak created in the child population a high level of immunity to the virus of measles, for in 1950 only 82 cases were recorded. The number of cases notified in 1951 rose sharply to 1,469, owing to the

Section F

fact that the comparative absence of the disease in 1950 had allowed the level of immunity to fall. In 1952 the number of notifications fell to 360, but rose again sharply in 1953 to 1,611. In 1954, 14 cases were notified. The following table indicates that this disease tends to follow a biennial rhythm.

Year	Number of cases of measles	Year	Number of cases of measles
1940	1,694	1948	528
1941	326	1949	1,134
1942	736	1950	82
1943	353	1951	1,469
1944	725	1952	360
1945	293	1953	1,611
1946	533	1954	14
1947	882		

Whooping Cough

The incidence of whooping cough was low during 1949, but there was a sharp rise in the number of cases in 1950, when 449 cases were notified. In 1951 there were 390 cases, with 2 deaths, in 1952 136 cases, with no deaths, and in 1953, 302 cases with no deaths. For 1954, the figures were 136 cases, with no deaths.

The disease tends to follow a biennial rhythm, as in the case of measles.

Following the termination of the Medical Research Council's Whooping Cough Vaccine Trials in July, arrangements were made for the immunisation of babies against whooping cough to be continued as a permanent feature of preventive work. The total number of children receiving immunisation was 736. This does not take into account courses given by general practitioners.

Food Poisoning

Reference is made in Section E to an outbreak of Food Poisoning which occurred in the neighbourhood of Poole.

Tuberculosis

Up to the 5th July, 1948, the Medical Officer of Health of the County of Dorset was responsible for the county scheme for the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis. From the 5th July, the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis became the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board, Chest Physicians being appointed, but the Medical Officer of Health is still responsible for taking what steps he can to prevent and control this disease and his powers and duties under the Tuberculosis Regulations are not affected.

The disease has shown an increased incidence throughout the country during the war and post-war years. The housing shortage with its unavoidable overcrowding and the shortage of hospital beds for highly infective and incurable cases have been the main contributing factors in the increased incidence. Because tuberculosis, unlike the majority of other communicable diseases, is a slow infection which may not declare itself in an acute form for several years after the initial infection, there is a certain complacency in dealing with it as a preventable infectious disease. When the community has been taught that tuberculosis is an infectious disease which can be prevented, an educated public opinion will insist that a greater effort is made to secure its prevention.

In this connection, the fullest use should be made of the facilities offered by the Mass Radiography Units, as if this disease is detected in its early stages full recovery is more certain and the danger from undetected cases is reduced.

Facilities are provided whereby expectant and nursing mothers and their husbands can have chest X-ray examinations to eliminate possible infection of the children from an unsuspected source. Furthermore, the tuberculin testing of all school entrants is now in full operation as an additional safeguard, and B.C.G. vaccination is being offered to all scholars a year before they are due to leave school.

In the following tables, particulars are given of the position regarding the incidence of the disease in recent years.

Year	First Notifications		Formerly notified new residents		Deaths	
	Pulmonary	Other Forms	Pulmonary	Other Forms	Pulmonary	Other Forms
1925	59	18	12	1	33	6
1930	61	14	3	1	48	6
1935	47	14	12	—	52	3
1940	47	13	15	—	39	11
1945	49	11	27	2	37	5
1950	68	16	39	6	27	3
1951	62	6	36	4	18	2
1952	46	11	28	—	21	2
1953	51	9	34	1	19	1
1954	48	6	42	1	17	—

Section F

For the year under review, the details are as follows :—

Age Period	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
15-	8	3	—	1	—	1	—	—
25-	2	5	—	1	2	1	—	—
35-	4	7	—	1	2	—	—	—
45-	3	5	—	—	3	2	—	—
55-	1	2	—	—	1	4	—	—
65 & upwards	2	2	—	2	1	—	—	—
Totals	22	26	—	6	9	8	—	—

Of the deaths from the respiratory form:

1	had been notified during	1943	3	had been notified during	1952
3	"	"	"	"	1953
1	"	"	"	"	1954

CASES ADMITTED TO ALDERNEY INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL DURING 1954

Abscess right jaw	...	...	...	...	1
Adenitis	...	...	...	...	1
A. P. M. (Paralytic)	...	...	...	...	2
? A.P.M. Non-paralytic	...	...	...	...	1
Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	2
Bronchitis-emphysema-Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	1
Colitis (non-specific)	...	...	...	...	1
Chickenpox	...	...	...	...	4
Chickenpox and Herpes Zoster	...	...	...	...	1
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	1
Dysentery (flexnor)	...	...	...	...	1
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	2
Erythema nodosum	...	...	...	...	1
Gastro-enteritis	...	...	...	...	2
Genicular Herpes	...	...	...	...	1
Glandular Fever	...	...	...	...	3
Haemolytic strep. infection	...	...	...	...	2
Hysteria	...	...	...	...	1
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	6
Infection right leg	...	...	...	...	1
Infective Hepatitis	...	...	...	...	1
Influenza	...	...	...	...	3
Intestinal obstruction (?malignant)	...	...	...	...	1
Knee injury	...	...	...	...	1
Malaria	...	...	...	...	1
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	2
Migraine	...	...	...	...	1
Mumps	...	...	...	...	2
Mumps and fracture base skull	...	...	...	...	1
Neurosis	...	...	...	...	1
N.A.D.	...	...	...	...	1
Pemphigus	...	...	...	...	1
Pharyngitis	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	15
Pyelitis	...	...	...	...	2
P.U.O.	...	...	...	...	7
Rheumatoid Arthritis	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	10
Scarlet Fever Surgical	...	...	...	...	1
Stevens Johnson Syndrome	...	...	...	...	1
Subarachnoid Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	3
Tonsillitis	...	...	...	...	5
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	5
Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	6
Whooping cough-pneumonia	...	...	...	...	2

 III

YEARLY SUMMARY OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES — 1954

Disease	At all ages	Under 1 year	1-2 years	3-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-24 years	25 and over	Age Unknown
Measles ...	14	1	3	3	6	—	—	1	—
Whooping Cough ...	136	12	21	25	73	5	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	63	—	6	10	40	6	—	—	1
Poliomyelitis P. ...	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis N. P. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Under 5 years	5-14 years	15-44 years	45-64 years	65 and over	Age Unknown		
Acute Pneumonia ...	61	15	7	10	11	17	1		
Erysipelas ...	12	—	—	2	9	1	—		
Food Poisoning ...	10	2	—	4	4	—	—		
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	28	—	—	—	—	—	28		
Dysentery ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—		
Malaria ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—		
TOTAL	328								

BOROUGH OF POOLE

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Port Medical Officer

On the Health of the Port of Poole

FOR THE YEAR

1954

PART II

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1954 (acting as Port Health Authority)

Chairman:

Alderman D. A. HAYNES, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor F. V. CRAWSHAW

Aldermen:

S. D. BALLAM

J. BRIGHT, J.P.
A. B. HAYNES, J.P.

Councillors:

L. W. CHISMAN

Mrs. J. D. COLES

R. C. HART

Mrs. E. M. HICKINSON, J.P.

Mrs. A. WILLIS

L. J. MATCHAN

S. D. POLLARD

S. J. STOUT

H. WAY

OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Clerk to the Port Health Authority:

WILSON KENYON, Town Clerk

Medical Officer of Health:

JAMES HUTTON, M.D., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

JAMES SINCLAIR, M.B., D.P.H.

Port Sanitary Inspector:

ROBERT LEGGAT, F.S.I.A.

Deputy Port Sanitary Inspector:

C. A. TRIM, Cert. R.S.I.

Rodent Officer:

G. W. SKEGGS

Office Clerk:

MRS. R. B. BURCHETT

PREFACE

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, acting as the Port Health Authority.

I submit for your information and consideration my Annual Report as Port Medical Officer of Health for the year 1954.

The report is made in accordance with Article 17 (5) of the Sanitary Officers (outside London) Regulations 1935 and 1951. As a result of the Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1949, the Minister of Health has reviewed the form and scope of the Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health and in Port Form 20 enclosed with Circular 33/52 dated 6th November, 1952, he prescribes the form and sequence which the reports should follow.

One innovation in the requirements of the Minister is that the information required by Sections I, V, VI, VIII, XIV, XV and XVI (all marked with an asterisk), which has been given in an earlier report and has not since changed, need not be repeated every year. A recapitulation of all the information should be made in the reports for 1952 and 1955 and thereafter quinquennially. For the intermediate years, only the changes which have occurred during the year covered by the report need be mentioned in those sections.

In presenting this report I have pleasure in taking the opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Harbour Master, Captain C. H. Horn, and the Officers of H.M. Customs for their ready co-operation and help during the year, and to the Port Sanitary Inspector, Mr. R. Leggat and his Deputy, Mr. C. A. Trim, for their willing assistance and interest in the work.

Yours faithfully,

JAMES HUTTON,

Port Medical Officer of Health.

March, 1955.

THE PORT OF POOLE

Constitution of the Port Health Authority

The Port was permanently constituted a Port Sanitary Authority by an order of the Local Government Board dated 21st September, 1887, and an amending order dated 27th February, 1909.

The Port Health Authority is the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough, acting by the Council.

Limits of Jurisdiction

The present limits of jurisdiction were fixed in 1909, as follows:

“The jurisdiction of the said Port Sanitary Authority shall extend to so much of the said Port of Poole as lies to the westward of a straight line drawn across the mouth of Poole Harbour from the easternmost point of North Haven to the easternmost point of South Haven; together with the waters of the said port within such limits, and to the place or places for the time being appointed as the Customs Boarding Station or Stations for such part of the said Port, and every other place for the time being appointed for the mooring or anchoring of ships for such part of the said Port, under any regulations for the prevention of the spread of disease issued under the authority of the statutes in that behalf; and the watersides of the District of the said Port Sanitary Authority constituted as aforesaid, and the docks, basins, harbours, creeks, rivers, channels, roads, bays and streams belonging to that part of the said Port for which such Authority is constituted as aforesaid.”

Port Facilities

Poole is chiefly a cargo port, the majority of the vessels being engaged in the coastal transport of coal, oil and petrol, though there is also a regular traffic in timber from continental countries. During the summer the port is the base for pleasure steamers operating between the local seaside resorts, but this is the only passenger traffic. Fishing is still carried on from the port, though only during the sprat season are landings heavy. The harbour is one of the great yachting centres of Britain, and the building, servicing and repair of yachts and other boats is one of the industries of the port.

The public quay accommodation consists of 3,000 feet frontage, i.e.:

Hamworthy Quay	500 feet at 15ft low water ordinary tide
Town Quay	1000 feet at 16ft. „ „ „ „
	1000 feet at 15 to 10ft. „ „ „
	500 feet shallow berthing (for yachts).

There are also some 3,500 feet of private wharves, including 1,000 feet of new wharfing constructed in 1950 by the British Electricity Authority for the new power station, Hamworthy. All the public quays are serviced by railways. Unloading equipment consists of two 3-ton electric travelling cranes belonging to the Harbour Commissioners and four electric cranes and two steam cranes belonging to private firms. There are, in addition, two privately-owned coal transporters each capable of dealing with between 1,000 and 1,200 tons of coal per day. Ship repairing facilities include seven yards capable of carrying out repairs to ships and yachts.

There is in the harbour an extensive area of safe anchorage. The depth of the water at the Harbour Bar is 13 feet at mean low water springs and 19 feet at mean high water springs and both flood and ebb tides run at about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a knot. The channels are kept dredged and ships drawing 16 feet can enter the Port at high tides.

The telegraph address of the Port Health Authority is registered as "Portelth Poole".

Address and telephone number of Medical Officer of Health:

Office: Public Health Department, Municipal Buildings, Poole. Poole 393.

Home: 23 Pearce Avenue, Parkstone, Dorset. Parkstone 4140.

***I. Staff**
No change.

II. Amount of Shipping Entering the Port During the Year

Table B

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number of Ships reported as having had, during the voyage, infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Sanitary Inspector	
Foreign Ports	†216	93,407	3	105	1
Coastwise ...	1,018	382,518	—	111	Nil
Total ...	1,234	475,925	3	216	Nil

† Does not include yachts.

III. Character of Shipping and Trade During the Year

Table C

Passenger Traffic

Number of passengers INWARDS — Nil

Number of passengers OUTWARDS — Nil

Cargo Traffic

Principal IMPORTS — Timber, stone, coal, grain, animal feeding stuffs, fertilisers, fresh vegetables.

Principal EXPORTS — Barley, China clay, spent oxide, ball clay.

Principal ports from which ships arrive

Dunkirk, Rouen, Rotterdam, Morlaix, Channel Isles, Antwerp, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Dieppe, Ghent, Roscoff.

Timber from 18 Scandinavian and Baltic ports.

IV. Inland Barge Traffic

There is no inland barge traffic in the port.

*V. Water Supply

1. Source of supply for the district and shipping.

The water supply for the port and shipping is that from the town mains provided by the Poole Waterworks Undertaking from hydrants on the quays. It is a softened, filtered and chlorinated water of high bacterial purity.

2. Reports of tests for contamination.

The supply was sampled every two or three days throughout the year and every sample was reported as "Class I—highly satisfactory".

16 samples of water supplies on ships using the port regularly were taken during the year for bacteriological examination. All were reported as "Class I".

3. Precautions taken against contamination of hydrants and hosepipes.

Hydrants and hoses are cleansed and flushed and connections disinfected regularly by the Waterworks Undertaking and instructions have been issued that all hydrants and hoses must be cleansed and flushed before each use. All hydrants on the quays are in underground boxes. The Medical Inspector of the Ministry of Health, on his last visit to the Port, suggested that these be replaced by pillar or stand pipe hydrants. Representations to this effect have been made to the Poole Water Undertaking on a number of occasions but without success.

4. Number and sanitary condition of water boats, and power of control by the Authority.

Two small private water boats were in use in the harbour during the summer months for the supply of water to small yachts. Four samples of water obtained from the water boats during the season were reported as "Class I".

***VI. Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952**

No change.

VII. Smallpox

1. Name of Isolation Hospital to which smallpox cases are sent from the district.

Crabwood Smallpox Hospital, Nr. Winchester, Hants.

2. Arrangements for transport of such cases to that hospital.

Transport of smallpox cases would be carried out by the Ambulance Service of the Dorset County Council operating from the Poole Ambulance Depot.

The vaccinal state of the 13 ambulance personnel at this depot is that 7 were last vaccinated in 1953, 4 in 1952, 1 in 1949 and one has refused vaccination.

3. Names of smallpox consultants available.

Dr. George Chesney, Poole.

4. Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of smallpox.

Suspected material is sent to :

Dr. F. O. McCallum,

Virus Reference Laboratory,

Central Public Health Laboratory,

Colindale, London, N.W.9.

Tel. No. Colindale 6041.

***VIII. Venereal Disease**

No change.

IX. Cases of Notifiable and other Infectious Diseases on Ships.

Table D

Category	Disease	Number of cases during the year		Number of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	Dysentery	Nil	1	1
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases landed from other ships	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

X. Observations on the occurrence of Malaria in Ships
None.

XI. Measures taken against Ships infected with or suspected for Plague
None necessary.

XII. Measures against Rodents in Ships from Foreign Ports

Poole is a "Designated Approved Port" for the issue of Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates in accordance with Article 17 of the International Sanitary Regulations, 1951, and Articles 19, 20 and 21 of the Port Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952 are enforced in the Port. Both the Port Sanitary Inspector and the Deputy Port Sanitary Inspector have been trained in deratisation procedure.

1. During routine inspections of ships by the Port Sanitary Inspectors, masters and crew are interrogated as to the presence of rats and the ship in general and the crew's quarters in particular are examined for evidence of infestation. Where evidence is found or suspected a detailed search of the ship (including the holds) is made by the Rodent Officer who endeavours to secure one or more rats for bacteriological and pathological examination. Whenever a Deratting or Deratting Exemption Certificate is found to be out of date, or a certificate is needed, a detailed inspection and search of the ship is carried out jointly by the Port Sanitary Inspector and the Rodent Officer before a certificate is issued or renewed. A similar procedure is adopted before the issue or renewal of Rodent Control Certificates for coastal ships.
2. Bacteriological and pathological examinations of rodents are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Bournemouth, (Director, G. J. G. King, M.B., B.Ch.). In no instance was evidence of rats found on a ship inspected in the port during the year.
3. Small infestations of rats on ships are dealt with directly by the Rodent Officer, using standard trapping and baiting methods. Major infestations requiring large scale fumigations are carried out by any one of the commercial contractors on the Authority's list, the arrangements being made direct by the owners or agents.
4. Every effort is made by the Port Sanitary Inspectors to secure improvement in the rat-proofing of ships where harbourage is found on inspection but, except in the cases of those ships based on the Port, very few opportunities arise for improvement of structures owing to the very short stay in port of the ships.

Table E

Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from foreign ports

Category	Number
Black rats	Nil
Brown rats	Nil
Species not known	Nil
Sent for examination	Nil
Infected with Plague	Nil

The number of rats destroyed during the year in warehouses, etc., on the Quays was 250.

Table F

Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year for ships from foreign ports

No. of Deratting Certificates Issued		Total		Number of Deratting Exemption Certificates Issued 6	Total Certificates Issued 7
After fumigation with H.C.N.	Other Fumigant (State Method) 2	After Trapping 3	After Poisoning 4	5	
1					
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	20	20

Rodent Control Certificates

During the year 5 Rodent Control Certificates were issued to coastal ships operating regularly in the port.

XIII. Inspection of Ships for Nuisances

Table G
Inspection and Notices

Nature and number of Inspections	Notices Served		Result of Serving Notices
	Statutory Notices	Other Notices	
Routine Inspections	191	8	Abated, 4; Outstanding when ship left, 4.
Re-inspections	21	—	—
Re water supplies	16	—	—
Infectious Diseases	8	—	—
Searches by Rodent Officer	31	—	—
Total	266	8	—

***XIV. Public Health (Shell Fish) Regulations, 1934 and 1948**

Shell-fishing is carried on commercially in the harbour on a small scale, although the takings continue to diminish each year.

The commercial fishermen mainly operate in the southern and western parts of the harbour areas which routine sampling during the past five years has shown to be remarkably free from serious pollution.

Members of the general public frequently gather cockles from the developed and more built-up northern and eastern shores of the harbour where occasional pollution is more likely during periods of heavy rainfall owing to the presence of several sewer storm-water overflows. No prohibited area has been prescribed in the harbour but observation is being maintained on these shores to determine the extent of pollution involved. During 1954, 23 samples of cockles were obtained for bacteriological examination from different areas in the harbour. 19 samples showed no faecal coli present in 1 ml. of shell fish (both pools), 3 contained two faecal coli in 1 ml., in one pool only, and one contained 16 faecal coli in 1 ml. in one pool, and 7 faecal coli in another pool. The standard adopted by the Public Health Laboratory Service is that 0 to 5 faecal coli per ml. of shell fish is considered satisfactory, 5 to 14 suspicious, and 15 or over unsatisfactory. On this standard only one pool of 23 samples (46 pools) was unsatisfactory.

The oyster fishing industry finished in the harbour about 1935, but in 1951 the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Experimental Station, Conway, laid some 10,000 oysters in South Deep, Main Channel and Wareham Channel. A further 4,500 were laid by a private firm in Wych Channel. These layings are experimental but it is understood that so far the results have been encouraging and small quantities of oysters are now being dredged and sent to Whitstable for purification in tanks before marketing.

***XV. Medical Inspection of Aliens**

Not applicable.

***XVI. Miscellaneous**

No change

Pollution of the Harbour

In conjunction with the Chief Fishery Officer of the Southern Seas Fisheries District, efforts are being continued to trace all sources of chemical pollution of the harbour. A number of sources are known and these are being sampled regularly to determine if the discharges are inimical to fish life.

ANNUAL REPORT

to the

Local Education Authority

on the

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

in the

BOROUGH OF POOLE

FOR THE YEAR

1954

PART III

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Report of the School Medical Officer for the year 1954

COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION, 1954

Chairman: Alderman W. D. SIMMONDS, O.B.E.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor Mrs. M. E. WALTERS

His Worship the Mayor: Alderman F. REEVES, O.B.E., M.M.

Aldermen:

S. D. BALLAM
J. BRIGHT, J.P.
E. A. R. HEBLEY
A. J. H. PEARCE

G. BRAVERY
D. A. HAYNES, J.P.
Miss M. M. LLEWELLIN, J.P.
(Resigned 7.12.54)

Councillors:

G. S. BROWN, J.P.
Mrs. D. J. COLES
A. LLOYD-ALLEN, J.P.
L. ROSE
H. WAY

L. W. CHISMAN
(Resigned Sept. 1954)
Mrs. E. M. HICKINSON, J.P.
L. J. MATCHAN
T. W. SHERRIN, M.B.E.

Mrs. A. WILLIS

County Council Members:

Cdr. R. H. BAKER, M.I.Mech.E.
Mr. R. E. CHISMAN, J.P.

Mrs. M. CHAMPION, M.A.
Mr. T. H. SUTTON, J.P.

Co-opted Members:

The Rev. Canon G. D. ARCHER, B.A.
The Rev. W. DICKINSON
Mr. N. J. CLEAVE (appointed 15.10.54)
Mr. E. J. HERRING

The Very Rev. Canon M. J. COUGHLAN
Mr. J. C. AIREY (appointed 22.11.54)
Mr. C. HARTNELL
Mr. A. J. MARTIN (deceased 24.10.54)

STAFF

- Medical:* James Hutton, M.D., D.P.H.
J. A. Sinclair, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
H. C. Williamson, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Kathleen M. Cairns, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
- Dental:* W. K. Rimmer, L.D.S., D.D.S.
C. E. Thomas, L.D.S., R.C.S.
J. M. Sullivan, L.D.S., R.C.S.
- School Nurses (Health Visitors):* Miss M. M. Kingsbury, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C.
(Superintendent Health Visitor and School Nurse)
Miss H. Brooks, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C.
Mrs. V. M. Hall, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C.
Miss I. Koster, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C.
Miss V. Kusel, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C.
Miss L. B. Lever, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N.
Mrs. V. Narbett, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C.
Miss M. Phillips, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C.
Miss K. F. Porter, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C.
Mrs. M. Stapley, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.C.
- Dental Attendants:* Miss G. Forrest
Miss R. Nicholls
Mrs. E. T. Mattinson
- Clerks:* Mr. F. B. Edwards (Chief Clerk)
Mr. C. A. Fox
Miss P. Giles
Miss J. Beardsell (Part-time)

Medical Auxiliaries

- Speech Therapist:* Miss S. M. Darbourne, L.C.S.T.
- Oral Hygienist:* Miss S. Evans (Resigned 20.11.54)
- Psychiatric Social Worker:* Miss A. D. Filliter

Consultant Services

These services are provided by the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board in the local hospitals or in clinics.

SCHOOLS

Primary Schools

There are in the Borough 17 Primary Schools, of which 12, comprising 15 departments, are County Primary Schools provided and maintained by the Local Education Authority and 5 are Voluntary Primary Schools, of which 3, comprising 6 departments, are provided by the Church of England and 2 by the Roman Catholic Church.

Secondary Modern Schools

There are 5 Secondary Modern Schools in the Borough.

Grammar Schools

There are 2 Grammar Schools in the Borough — Poole Grammar (Boys) and Parkstone Grammar (Girls).

Private Schools

There are 18 Private Schools in the Borough.

Private schools do not come within the scope of the School Health Service, but under Section 78 of the Education Act of 1944 a Local Education Authority may make arrangements with the proprietor of such a school for the provision of certain ancillary services, including medical inspection and treatment.

The Local Education Authority have not taken action under this section.

Accommodation

	Average Number on Roll during 1954	Average attendance	Percentage attendance
Grammar Schools ...	1,303	1,224	93.9
Secondary Modern Schools	2,557	2,342	91.6
Primary Schools ...	7,483	6,839	91.4
Totals ...	<u>11,343</u>	<u>10,405</u>	<u>91.7</u>

LIAISON WITH HOSPITAL AND GENERAL PRACTITIONER SERVICES

No difficulty, or undue delay, is experienced in arranging appointments at the Poole General Hospital with the consultants in the various specialities. Weekly lists of school children discharged are received from both the General and the Infectious Diseases Hospital. This information, invaluable in future follow-up and routine examinations, is recorded on the Main School Medical Record Card, thus contributing to the maintenance of a complete medical history.

The close liaison existing between the Health Department and the local Infectious Diseases Hospital, with the resultant early notification of cases of infectious diseases admitted to hospital, facilitates the work of the School Medical Officer in investigation, prevention and control of infectious diseases in schools.

An excellent relationship exists between the local general practitioners and the School Health Service. The family doctor is fully informed of all relevant matters arising during a school medical examination, e.g. defects which the School Medical Officer considers require specialist's opinion. In such cases the family doctor is given the option of either taking personal action or leaving the examining Medical Officer to make arrangements with the appropriate specialist. The general practitioners, in increasing numbers, have chosen to leave arrangements to the School Medical Officer provided they are "kept in the picture". They are fully informed and supplied with copies of reports received from the hospital. This arrangement seems to work smoothly and satisfactorily. Treatment, domiciliary or other, of acute diseases or other illnesses not requiring specialist treatment, is the responsibility of the general practitioner, and in such cases the parents are advised to see their own family doctor.

THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The work of the School Health Service may be summarised as follows:

- (1) Routine and special inspection and re-inspection.
- (2) Examination of children for fitness for part-time employment.
- (3) Class by class inspection by the school nurses.
- (4) Minor ailment clinics.
- (5) Special clinics.
- (6) Ascertainment and classification of handicapped pupils.
- (7) Investigation and control of infectious disease.
- (8) Diphtheria immunisation.
- (9) Dental inspection and treatment.
- (10) Hygiene and sanitation of school premises, including school kitchens and canteens.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL INSPECTION

The School Health Service and Handicapped Pupils Regulations, 1953, Section 10, state that the arrangements made for the medical (including dental) inspection of pupils attending schools maintained by the Authority shall ensure :

1. (a) a general medical inspection of every pupil on not less than three occasions at appropriate intervals during the period of his compulsory school age and other medical inspections of any pupil on such occasions as may be necessary or desirable:

Provided that there may be fewer than three general inspections for any pupil who attends schools maintained by the Authority for less than the period of his compulsory school age or, if the Minister approves, for all pupils :

- (b) a dental inspection of every pupil who is admitted for the first time to a maintained school as soon as possible after admission and on such later occasions as may be practicable and necessary ; and
 - (c) that the attention paid to the general health and welfare of any pupil who is suffering from a disability of mind or body shall include particular attention to his disability.
2. So far as practicable, the parent of every day pupil shall be given the opportunity of being present at any general medical inspection and first dental inspection of his child.

Routine medical examinations are carried out in Poole as follows :

- (a) As soon as possible after entry to a Primary School.
- (b) During the last year at a Primary School.
- (c) During the term before the term in which the child is due to leave school.

If, at a school medical examination, a child is found to be suffering from a defect, the parent is advised or the child is referred for treatment to the family doctor, the appropriate clinic or hospital.

A child who has been found, at routine inspection, to be suffering from a defect is re-examined at intervals. Other "special" examinations are carried out at the request of the parent, the teacher or the school nurse. Such examinations may be carried out at a routine inspection or at an inspection arranged for that purpose.

Medical Records

Records of all children attending maintained schools in the Borough are centralised in the School Health Section of the Health Department. This facilitates arrangements for medical inspection and follow-up and for the maintenance of complete medical histories from the information which is continually reaching the Section from Consultants, Hospitals, Clinics, etc.

Dental Records

These are filed at the appropriate surgeries for ease of reference and maintenance.

Result of Medical Inspection

During 1954, 2,957 children were examined at routine medical inspections. Of these, 976 were entrants, 990 were in the intermediate age group and 991 were "leavers".

Of the 2,957 children examined, 980 were found to have defects requiring treatment (excluding defective nutrition, verminous conditions and dental caries.).

837 special inspections and 1,927 re-inspections were carried out during the year.

General Condition

Three categories are used in the classification of a child's general condition:

A — better than normal or "good".

B — normal or "fair".

C — below normal or "poor".

The child's category is decided not only on a nutritional basis but also according to the presence or absence of defects. The figures for 1954 are as follows:

Age Group	No. of pupils inspected	A Better than normal or Good		B Normal or Fair		C Below normal or Poor	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Entrants	976	454	46.5	512	52.5	10	1.0
Intermediate	990	535	54.0	444	44.8	11	1.1
Leaver	991	610	61.6	378	38.1	3	0.3
TOTAL	2,957	1,599	54.1	1,334	45.1	24	0.8

Defects found at School Medical Inspections

Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
	No. of defects		No. of defects	
	Requiring treatment (2)	Requiring to be observed but not requiring treatment (3)	Requiring treatment (4)	Requiring to be observed but not requiring treatment (5)
(1)				
Skin ...	66	7	17	1
Eyes — (a) Vision ...	249	25	77	1
(b) Squint ...	43	2	2	—
(c) Other ...	9	18	125	3
Ears — (a) Hearing ...	11	38	10	—
(b) Otitis Media ...	16	6	1	1
(c) Other ...	7	3	33	3
Nose or Throat ...	170	199	41	—
Speech ...	11	29	2	1
Cervical Glands ...	21	23	9	—
Heart and Circulation ...	17	14	—	1
Lungs ...	56	14	—	1
Developmental — (a) Hernia ...	5	11	—	—
(b) Other ...	8	50	—	—
Orthopaedic — (a) Posture ...	60	10	2	—
(b) Flat foot ...	77	3	1	—
(c) Other ...	269	34	60	4
Nervous system — (a) Epilepsy ...	4	5	1	—
(b) Other ...	4	2	—	—
Psychological — (a) Development ...	1	7	40	—
(b) Stability ...	13	15	7	—
Other ...	45	6	332	34

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

A Local Education Authority has power, under Section 59 of the Education Act, 1944, to prohibit or restrict the employment of a school child if it is considered that such employment would be prejudicial to his health or would otherwise render him unfit to derive full benefit from his education.

During 1954, 152 children were examined for fitness for employment and a certificate of fitness was issued in each case.

In addition 8 children were examined for fitness to be employed in entertainments and a certificate of fitness issued in each case.

The school medical officers have found there is no adverse effect on these children's health by being employed within the limits allowed by the Bye-Laws.

CLASS BY CLASS INSPECTION

At routine medical inspections, parents usually attempt to present their children in as clean a state as possible so that the presence of verminous conditions may easily be overlooked. Rapid general surveys are made periodically by the School Nurses with the object of detecting verminous conditions and the presence of infectious and contagious diseases.

During these rapid surveys 23,083 individual examinations were carried out. Children found to be suffering from infectious or contagious conditions or any other condition requiring medical attention were referred to the school clinic or the family doctor. 111 children were found to be infested with head lice and arrangements were made for their treatment at home, at a minor ailment clinic, or, in severe or persistent cases, at the special cleansing centre.

The standard to which the school nurses are instructed to adhere in these inspections is high. If a child has one nit, that is regarded as a case of infestation and is recorded. The finding of even one nit is evidence that a head louse has been present.

MINOR AILMENT CLINICS

As a rule complaints of a minor nature only are treated at the minor ailment clinics. Children who require treatment outside the scope of the clinic are referred to their family doctor, the appropriate special clinic or to the general hospital.

Minor Ailment Clinics are held as follows:

	<i>Address</i>	<i>Open on</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Doctor in Attendance</i>
(1)	The School Clinic, 67 Market Street, Old Town.	Monday and Thursday	9 a.m.	Monday
(2)	The School Clinic, Shillito Road, Parkstone.	Tuesday and Friday	9 a.m.	Friday
(3)	Hamworthy School	Tuesday and Friday	9 a.m.	Tuesday
(4)	Henry Harbin School	Thursday	9 a.m.	2nd and 4th Thursday in each month
(5)	Broadstone Women's Institute	Thursday	9 a.m.	1st, 3rd and 5th Thursday in each month
(6)	Kemp Welch School	Wednesday	9 a.m.	Wednesday
(7)	Herbert Carter School	Tuesday and Friday	10.45 a.m.	Tuesday
(8)	Trinidad School	Monday	2.15 p.m.	No.
(9)	Sylvan School	Tuesday	2.15	No.

Attendances at Minor Ailment Clinics in 1954 were as follows :—

				<i>No. of children</i>	<i>No. of attendances</i>
(1)	Old Town	...	...	133	139
(2)	Branksome	...	...	260	379
(3)	Hamworthy	...	...	213	462
(4)	Henry Harbin	...	...	35	35
(5)	Broadstone	...	...	75	123
(6)	Kemp Welch	...	...	160	282
(7)	Herbert Carter	...	...	138	231
(8)	Trinidad (From 1.11.53)	...	...	62	147
(9)	Sylvan (From 1.11.53)	...	...	82	206
				<hr/> 1158 <hr/>	<hr/> 2004 <hr/>

The following is a summary of defects found in children attending Minor Ailment Clinics during the year :—

Skin	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Eyes	(a)	Vision	...	...	...	...	77
	(b)	Squint	...	...	...	...	1
	(c)	Other	...	...	...	...	180
Ears	(a)	Hearing	...	...	...	...	10
	(b)	Otitis Media	...	...	...	...	1
	(c)	Other	...	...	...	...	47
Nose or Throat			...	...	...	...	46
Speech	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cervical Glands			...	...	...	...	9
Heart and Circulation			...	...	...	...	—
Orthopaedic	(a)	Posture	...	...	...	...	1
	(b)	Flat foot	...	...	...	...	3
	(c)	Other	...	...	...	...	61
Psychological	(a)	Development	...	...	...	...	1
	(b)	Stability	...	...	...	...	5
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	1041
TOTAL							1512

REMEDIAL EXERCISES

This has been a year of steady progress in the schools, where teachers continue to take quite voluntarily the responsibility for supervising the children's remedial exercises.

A greater number of children is being passed on to the school classes from the Orthopaedic Clinics. This leaves more time for work in the Clinics on specialised cases, but entails the need for more care and supervision to ensure that in these more difficult cases the children are given the specific exercises required.

In 1954 there were twenty-four remedial classes in Poole. The following schools had no class:

St. Aldhelm's (both departments)
Oakdale Primary
St. Mary's R.C.

Dr. H. C. Williamson, together with the Remedial Organiser, attended a Seminary on Foot Health, organised by the Central Council of Health Education. Lectures were given by an Orthopaedic Surgeon and there were some interesting discussions involving all concerned

in this problem, namely the School Medical Officer, The Health Visitor, the Teacher, the Physiotherapist and the Chiropodist, together with representatives of shoe manufacturers and fitters. Some useful conclusions were formed and the need for better shaped shoes, improved fitting of shoes and careful diagnosis of foot defects was emphasised. Since this Seminar, the Central Council has arranged visits to various parts of the country of an exhibition van specially designed to help the public and to teach shoe fitting to shop assistants. It is recognised that badly fitting shoes are a major factor in the formation of foot defects.

A well known shoe firm recently carried out a survey on children's footwear and the results suggest that 60 per cent. of these children were wearing shoes which were too short, 10 per cent. were wearing shoes which were too large and only 20 per cent. were wearing correctly fitting shoes and the length of sock worn was often unsatisfactory.

Parent-Teacher Associations

Talks to Parent-Teacher Associations and other organisations have been given during the year. These meetings prove very valuable and provide an excellent chance for discussing general problems concerning postural defects of school children.

ASTHMA CLINIC

A weekly session is held at Branksome Clinic. During the year some thirty-three children have been seen and fourteen have been discharged. Progress in treatment of children's defects is reviewed every three months by the same Medical Officer, namely Dr. H. C. Williamson.

Attendance at this Clinic has been very good and there is always a waiting list. It has been suggested that, when more Clinic accommodation becomes available a second Clinic should be held. This would reduce the waiting list which at present may necessitate a wait of some months before an appointment can be given.

H. M. SEBESTYEN.

SPECIAL CLINICS

During 1954 special clinics were held as follows:

Ophthalmic Clinic

"Torvaine," St. Peter's Road,
Parkstone

Monday and Tuesday at 9.15 a.m.
Wednesday at 2 p.m.

Orthoptic Clinic

"Torvaine," St. Peter's Road,
Parkstone

Monday and Tuesday at 9.15 a.m.
and 2 p.m.
Wednesday & Thursday at 9.15 a.m.

Child Guidance Clinic

Poole Clinic,
67 Market Street, Poole.

Tuesday and Thursday at 2 p.m.

Speech Clinic

"Torvaine," St. Peter's Road,
Parkstone.

Herbert Carter School,
Blandford Road, Hamworthy.
Henry Harbin School,
Wimborne Road, Poole.

Friday at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Thursday at 10 a.m.

Monday at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Asthma Clinic

Branksome Clinic, Shillito Road,
Parkstone.

Monday at 2 p.m.

OPHTHALMIC AND ORTHOPTIC CLINICS

RICHARD BOWES, M.B., B.S., D.O.M.S., *Ophthalmic Specialist.*

The number of children seen at the Eye Clinic during the year was 1,445. These figures are approximately the same as last year and include 212 cases from districts outside Poole seen for the Dorset County Council.

Spectacles were prescribed or lenses changed in existing spectacles in 822 cases, and there were 335 new cases.

Minor inflammatory conditions and a number of more serious conditions were seen including conjunctivitis, interstitial keratitis, congenital cataract, nystagmus and choroiditis.

A Dispensing Optician has just been appointed to attend each clinic, though better accommodation for him is urgently required. This need applied to the whole clinic but will shortly be met by a move to new premises.

79 new cases were referred to the Orthoptic clinic, and 1,615 old cases attended, 954 for examination and 661 for weekly treatment. The waiting list for treatment has been reduced by 30, a great improvement on 1953. 30 patients from this clinic were admitted to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Westbourne, for operation during 1954.

The problem of accommodation should be solved in the near future, but, until then, the Orthoptist is prevented from holding the clinic for at least four hours each week, due to the fact that the only suitable room is occupied by the Ophthalmologist.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

W. H. WHILES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M.,

Consultant Children's Psychiatrist.

During 1954 we have seen 124 Poole children at the Child Guidance Clinic. Of these 50 were new cases, the rest being carried forward from the previous year. In addition to these, a considerable number of children from the surrounding county area are seen at the Poole Clinic for diagnosis or treatment. The majority of children are referred from medical sources. General Practitioners referred 60 per

cent. of the new cases and School Medical Officers referred another 20 per cent. It must be remembered that many of those referred by the School Medical Officers are drawn to their attention by the Head Teacher, who is concerned about the child's reaction in school. Behaviour problems and nervous symptoms are equally divided as causes for seeking advice.

The position for diagnostic interviews is satisfactory and we have no long waiting list for preliminary investigations. Provision of adequate treatment still remains the most difficult problem. 80 per cent. of the new cases seen were considered to need some form of child guidance treatment and more than half of these need intensive psychotherapy. This, of course, shows the high quality of selection of those referring cases, but it means much more strain on the clinic facilities than when the majority of referrals only need diagnosis and advice. This strain particularly involves the work with parents as there is still only one Psychiatric Social Worker for Poole and the whole of the rest of the County of Dorset.

At the end of the year we still regret that we are working in the same inadequate rooms and that Poole is still without the proper Child Guidance Centre which it was hoped would be opened during the year.

Below are given details of the new cases seen during 1954, who lived in the Borough of Poole.

Throughout the year the work of the clinic has been helped by the interest and co-operation of doctors, teachers, other social workers and administrative staff.

Total number of children seen during 1954	...	...	...	124
Carried forward from 1953	...	...	...	74
New children seen during 1954	...	...	...	50
Closed during 1954	...	...	...	26
Total open cases on 31.12.54	...	...	...	108
Awaiting 1st interview on 31.12.54	...	...	...	2

Analysis of new cases seen during 1954

<i>Sources of referral</i>				
School Medical Officer	...	...	...	10
General Practitioners	...	...	...	29
Education Officer and Head Teachers	...	...	...	5
Children's Officer	...	...	...	2
Speech Therapist	...	...	...	1
Other Sources	...	...	...	3
				<hr/> 50 <hr/>

Problems for which children were referred

Behaviour problems	...	...	...	...	17
Nervous symptoms	...	...	...	...	16
Educational problems	...	...	...	...	3
Enuresis	...	...	...	...	6
Special advice	...	...	...	...	2
Psycho-somatic symptoms	...	...	...	...	6
					<hr/>
					50
					<hr/>

Age Groups

Pre-School age	...	...	...	...	3
Infant School age	...	...	...	...	6
Junior School age	...	...	...	...	24
Scoondary School age (Modern)	...	...	...	...	12
(Grammar)	...	...	...	...	5
					<hr/>
					50
					<hr/>

Recommendations made on New Cases

Still under Investigation	...	...	...	...	5
Diagnosis and advice only	...	...	...	...	4
Superficial treatment advised	...	...	...	...	18
Intensive treatment	...	...	...	...	21
Residential placement advised	...	...	...	...	1
Referred to other agencies	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/>
					50
					<hr/>

Children under intensive psychiatric treatment during 1954

Carried forward from 1953	...	...	...	10
Commenced during 1954	...	...	...	12
Closed satisfactorily adjusted during 1954	...	...	...	9
Admitted to Hostel	...	...	...	1
Carried forward into 1955	...	...	...	12

W. H. WHILES,

Consultant Children's Psychiatrist

SPEECH CLINIC

MISS S. M. DARBOURNE, L.C.S.T., *Speech Therapist*

The Speech Therapy service was continued in 1954 at the same three centres in Poole, Parkstone and Hamworthy.

Forty cases were carried forward from the previous year and thirty-two new cases admitted, making a total of seventy-two children treated during 1954. In addition, thirteen children attended the clinics for advice but were not admitted for regular treatment.

The following tables will show the type and number of speech defects admitted and discharged during the year. For simplicity all defects other than stammering have been categorised under articulation defects.

Analysis of Defects treated during 1954

Articulation defects	...	...	...	...	46
Stammers	...	...	...	...	26
					72
Total					72

Details of Cases Discharged during 1954

Articulation defects:

Speech normal or improved	...	...	...	21
Unco-operative	...	...	...	1
Poor attendance	...	...	...	2
			Total	24

Stammers:

Speech normal or improved	...	...	...	10
Poor attendance	...	...	...	1
Discharged under observation		...	...	3
Total				14

Total number discharged: 38.

In both categories of defects the term "normal or improved speech" has been used for the discharged cases, and here a word of explanation may be necessary. A child with an articulation defect is normally treated until he can articulate all sounds perfectly. But occasionally there is some physical handicap present which prevents him attaining perfection and he is discharged when his speech has improved to the limit of his physical capabilities. In the case of stam-

mering, the word "normal" should not be assumed to mean a complete cure. For a cure to be complete it must be lasting, and with stammering there is always the possibility that adverse circumstances may cause a recurrence of the disorder. Of the ten stammerers discharged during the year five were greatly improved and the remaining five were showing no sign of a stammer at the time of discharge. Of the latter it is hoped that their improvement will be maintained, and it may truly be said they are "cured".

The waiting list at the end of the year had been reduced to ten, and it is hoped that when the clinics can be centralised in one building, no child will have to be kept waiting for treatment.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

Handicapped Pupils are defined in the Handicapped Pupils and School Health Service Regulations, 1953, as pupils who require special educational treatment.

The several categories of pupils requiring special educational treatment are:

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| (a) Blind | (f) Epileptic |
| (b) Partially sighted | (g) Maladjusted |
| (c) Deaf | (h) Physically Handicapped |
| (d) Partially deaf | (i) Pupils suffering from speech defect |
| (e) Educationally sub-normal | (j) Delicate |

A handicapped pupil for whose education at school arrangements are made by the Authority shall be educated :

- (a) if he is blind or deaf, whether or not he also falls within some other category of handicapped pupils, in a special school unless the Minister otherwise approves ;
- (b) if he is not blind or deaf, in a special school or an ordinary school as may be appropriate in his case.

The Education Act of 1944 places on the Education Authority the responsibility of ascertainment, examination and classification of educationally subnormal children. The accepted figure of educationally subnormal children, requiring special educational treatment, is 10% of the school population. 8-9% can be absorbed into the ordinary school system with special educational treatment either in an ordinary class or in a special class. About 1.2% will need education in a special school—1% in day special school, and 0.2% in residential special school.

Taking the school population in Poole as 11,000, about 132 children are unsuitable for education in ordinary schools, requiring special educational treatment in special schools.

There are no special day or residential schools in Poole and special residential school accommodation through the country is greatly limited.

Though there seems to be little or no difficulty in absorbing the less seriously handicapped children into the ordinary school system there is a serious lack of provision for those more seriously handicapped requiring admission to a special day school, although it is hoped that this deficiency will be remedied early in 1955 with the opening of a Day Special School at Wimborne which should be able to take a number of day pupils from Poole. At the moment the problem is being dealt with to some extent in Secondary Modern Schools by the segregation of backward pupils into a stream where they can be catered for more adequately.

Details of the handicapped pupils examined and placed in the various categories during 1954, and the numbers on the register on the 31st December, 1954 are as follows:

	<i>Ascertained in 1954</i>	<i>Total on Register 31.12.54</i>
Blind	1	4
Partially sighted	—	2
Deaf	1	10
Partially deaf	2	6
Delicate	1	2
Educationally sub-normal	26	111
Epileptic	—	1
Maladjusted	—	22
Physically Handicapped ...	5	14
	<hr/> 36 <hr/>	<hr/> 172 <hr/>

Of the 26 educationally subnormal pupils examined during the year, 20 were recommended for special educational treatment in an ordinary school, 4 for admission to a special day school and 2 for admission to a special residential school.

In addition to those examined and ascertained as handicapped pupils above:

13 educationally subnormal children were re-examined and found to be still educationally subnormal.

1 deaf child was re-examined and re-classified as partially deaf.

2 physically handicapped pupils were re-examined and changes made in the recommendations.

4 physically handicapped pupils and one epileptic pupil were re-examined and found to no longer require special educational treatment.

10 pupils were examined and recommended for supervision after leaving school in accordance with Subsection 5 of Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944.

6 were examined in accordance with Section 57 (5) but were not deemed to require supervision after leaving school.

No children were found to be ineducable during the year and consequently no reports were issued in accordance with Subsection 3 of Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944.

Handicapped pupils in special schools

<i>Category</i>	<i>No. at end of 1953</i>	<i>Admitted during 1954</i>	<i>Discharged during 1954</i>	<i>No. at end of 1954</i>
Blind	2	—	—	2
Partially sighted	—	—	—	—
Deaf	8	—	1	7
Partially deaf	1	1	—	2
Delicate	—	—	—	—
Physically Handicapped	3	1	3	1
Educationally Subnormal	15	2	1	16
Maladjusted	7	3	1	9
Epileptic	2	—	2	—
TOTAL	38	7	8	37

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

During 1954, 125 school children appeared before the Juvenile Court charged with various offences such as larceny, burglary, wilful damage, etc., excluding minor traffic offences.

At the end of 1954 there were 23 children from the Borough in approved schools, an increase of 4 on the previous year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOL CHILDREN

The following notifiable infectious diseases occurred in school children during the year. The incidence at all ages is shown for comparison. Comparable figures are also given for the year 1952.

The decrease in measles is a reflection of the biennial nature of the recurrence of outbreaks normally associated with the disease.

	1953		1954	
	<i>School Children</i>	<i>All Ages</i>	<i>School Children</i>	<i>All Ages</i>
Haemolytic streptococcal infection—				
Scarlet Fever	33	49	46	63
Erysipelas	—	7	—	12
Measles	824	1611	6	14
Whooping Cough	139	302	78	136
Pneumonia	8	74	7	61
Poliomyelitis	12	40	2	2

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

164 school children who had not been immunised in infancy received their first inoculations after entering school. 1,259 school children who had been previously immunised received “reinforcing” doses, which are recommended about every four years in order to keep the immunity at a high level.

Regular immunisation sessions are held at the various clinics in the Borough, but where possible special sessions are held at the schools to prevent the ordinary school routine being interrupted unduly.

The following table shows the number of children who were immunised during the year. The figures for the preceding four years are also given for comparison.

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Number of children who were immunised for the first time—					
Under school age	1018	837	838	663	1036
School Age	70	142	129	122	164
Number of school children who received a “Reinforcing” dose	980	1117	1495	1030	1259

INFESTATION

A clinic is available for the treatment of scabies and head infestation. 36 school children with persistent or severe head infestation attended for treatment, making a total of 67 attendances. No school children were treated for scabies during the year.

CO-OPERATION WITH THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Close co-operation exists between the School Health Service and the Special Services Section of the Education Department. In addition most of the Head Teachers have shown a keen interest in the health of the pupils under their care and have been most helpful in making arrangements for medical inspections.

There is also close liaison with the School Attendance Officers, who frequently bring to the notice of the School Medical Officer cases of prolonged or frequent absence due to illness. Many special examinations and investigations are carried out at the request of the School Attendance Sub-Committees.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN

The local inspector of the Society keeps in close touch with the School Medical Officer's Department. The Society deals with cases of child neglect and is frequently most helpful in persuading disinterested or neglectful parents to have essential treatment carried out where this has been recommended by the School Medical Officer. Mr. Woolley, the local inspector, dealt satisfactorily with many difficult cases of neglect by giving kind but firm advice in the home.

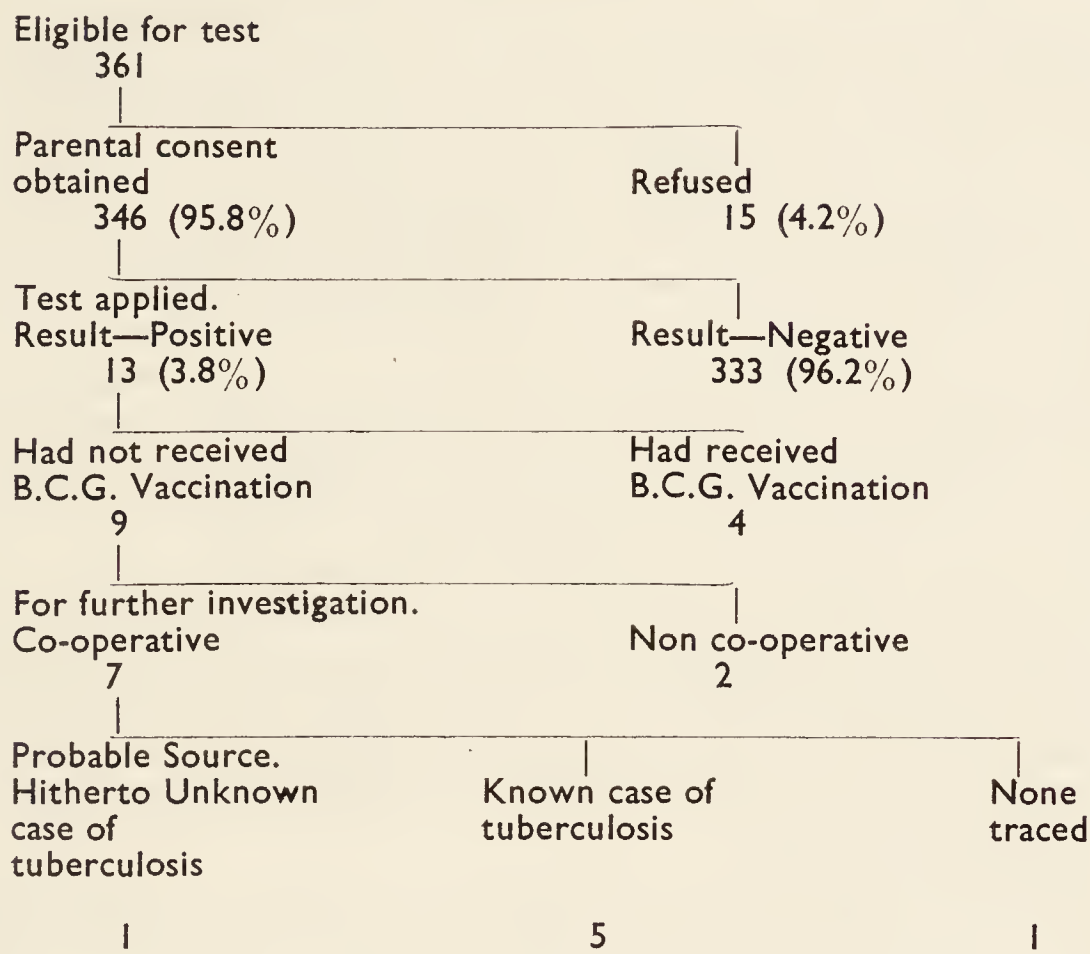
TUBERCULIN TESTING

During the year the Poole Committee for Education approved the tuberculin jelly testing of children on their entry to school and this test was incorporated, from September, with the routine school medical examination of the five year old pupils, parental consent being obtained prior to the application of the test.

Dr. Clark, the Chest Physician, was most co-operative in agreeing to investigate all positive reactors and also, in an effort to discover the probable source of infection, their contacts.

The Health Visitors visited the homes of all children showing a positive reaction and completed a domiciliary report, giving the names of all contacts, a copy of this report being sent to the Chest Physician for action.

The following shows the results obtained during the last term of 1954:



PROVISION OF SCHOOL MEALS AND MILK

During an average month of the year (October), 77.7 per cent. of the school children took their daily allowance of one-third of a pint of milk.

The daily average number of mid-day meals provided was 4,949. In certain cases of financial hardship meals are provided free of charge and in 1954 the total number of such meals provided was 69,162.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS FOR SUPERANNUATION AND FITNESS FOR APPOINTMENT

During the year 38 teachers and other staff were given medical and x-ray examinations.

44 entrants to training colleges were examined in accordance with Ministry of Education Circular No. 249.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

The year under review was noteworthy for the official opening in November of the Hamworthy Clinic, by the Mayor of Poole, Alderman F. C. Reeves. This is the first clinic in Poole to be built as such, so that there is a very marked improvement in the general arrangements as compared with those found in the older improvised clinics. The dental section occupies one end of the building, and consists mainly of two surgeries, one for a dental officer and one for an oral hygienist, with a recovery room for anaesthetic cases. There is a separate exit by which patients may leave the clinic without having to pass through the Assembly Hall. The decorating scheme throughout the building is in accordance with modern ideas, and the considered use of light colours, together with equipment in keeping, has resulted in a pleasantly bright atmosphere.

The dental section will be used at first for two sessions per week, this being subject to revision as circumstances dictate. It will now be possible to spread the work of the dental service more evenly through the borough, and the scope of the oral hygienist in particular will be extended; in the past this has had to be confined to the area served by the Branksome clinic.

During the year there was again an increase in the number of children inspected for dental treatment, and the interval between routine inspections is being steadily reduced. Another increase was in the amount of conservative work carried out; in this connection it may be noted that the proportion of fillings to extractions is changing slowly, in favour of fillings. Progress in oral hygiene was curtailed a little by resignation in November of the oral hygienist, who had been working seven sessions weekly in the borough. There has been some difficulty in finding applicants for this post and it has not yet been possible to fill the vacancy.

Dental Inspection and Treatment

(1) Number of pupils inspected:				
(a) Periodic age-groups	...	...	...	8,035
(b) Specials	...	...	...	660
				<hr/>
(c) Total	...	...	...	8,695
				<hr/>
(2) Referred for treatment	...	...	...	4,236
(3) Actually treated	...	...	...	2,799
(4) Attendances for treatment	...	...	...	7,821
(5) Half-days devoted to:				
(a) Inspection	...	...	...	93
(b) Treatment	...	...	...	1,163

(6) Fillings:				
Permanent teeth	...	...	...	4,458
Temporary teeth	...	...	...	184
(7) Extractions:				
Permanent teeth	...	...	...	931
Temporary teeth	...	...	...	3,072
(8) General anaesthetics	...	...	...	2,059
(9) Local anaesthetics	...	...	...	659
(10) Other operations:				
Permanent teeth	...	...	...	983
Temporary teeth	...	...	...	53
(11) Regulation appliances	...	...	...	14
(12) Dentures	...	...	...	24

APPENDIX

Personal Health Services in the Borough of Poole

With the coming into operation of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Personal Health Services, which were formerly carried out by the Poole Borough Council, passed on the 5th July, 1948, to the Dorset County Council as the Local Health Authority. The Annual Report of the County Medical Officer, Dorset, deals with these services throughout the County and includes the statistics relating to the Poole Area. As, however, for many years the Medical Officer of Health, Poole, has given details of these services in his Annual Report, the following statistics relating to the Personal Health Services are included to preserve continuity of records.

The Local Health Authority is responsible for the following Health Services which are personal as distinct from the environmental :—

Health Centres (Section 21)	Vaccination and Immunisation
Care of Mothers and Young Children (Section 22)	(Section 26)
Midwifery (Section 23)	Ambulance Services (Section 27)
Health Visiting (Section 24)	Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care (Section 28)
Home Nursing (Section 25)	Domestic Help Service (Section 29)
	Mental Health (Section 51)

A sub-committee of the Dorset County Council, known as the Poole Area Health Sub-Committee, had delegated to it by the County Council the day-to-day administration of the Care of Mothers and Young Children, Midwifery, Health Visiting, Home Nursing and Domestic Help, the County retaining responsibility in respect of the non-delegated services: Health Centres, Vaccination and Immunisation, Ambulance, Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care, and Mental Health. The Poole Area Medical Officer works in close co-operation with the County Medical Officer in respect of the non-delegated services.

In passing, it may be noted that Poole can claim with justification and satisfaction that it was one of the pioneers in child welfare work, as it was here that one of the first child welfare clinics in the country began. About the year 1908 the "Poole Mothers' Association" was formed. This became known in 1914 as the "Poole School for Mothers", and later took the title of the "Poole Maternity and Child Welfare Voluntary Association". This voluntary association was absorbed into the Poole Child Welfare Services at the end of 1945 and on the 5th July, 1948, these services passed to the Dorset County Council.

Clinic Facilities

On the 10th November, 1954, a new Clinic was opened at Hamworthy, the first in Poole to be specially built for the purpose. Distinct from but complementary to the contribution made by the General Practitioner and Hospital Services, the function of the clinic is to serve the medico-social needs of the people of Hamworthy and its adjoining areas. It is a centre to which one may turn with any problem affecting health and welfare for advice and information. The facilities provided will permit of the organisation of clinics for expectant and nursing mothers so that their health may be safeguarded and instruction and advice given on the care and nurture of the young. Other clinics will cater for the medical and dental needs of school children, and the Assembly Hall will provide a useful lecture and demonstration room.

The total number of organised sessions of all kinds in the Borough serving the needs of mothers and young children as well as school children amounts to 305 per month.

STATISTICS

Care of Mothers and Young Children

There are 14 Child Welfare Clinics in the borough and during 1954, 2,440 children made 15,497 attendances. Of these attendances 8,987 children were under 1 year and 6,510 were between 1 and 5 years.

Dental Treatment

The tables below show in detail the dental treatment provided for expectant and nursing mothers and for young children in 1954. The general arrangements are unchanged, the mechanical work in connection with dentures being done by a general technician.

(a) Numbers provided with dental care:

	<i>Examined</i>	<i>Needing Treatment</i>	<i>Treated</i>	<i>Made Dentally Fit</i>
Expectant and nursing mothers	48	45	42	33
Children under five ...	132	98	86	77

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:

	<i>Extractions</i>	<i>General Anaesthetic</i>	<i>Fillings</i>	<i>Scalings or Scaling and Gum treatment</i>	<i>Silver Nitrate treatment</i>	<i>Dressings</i>	<i>Radiographs</i>	<i>Dentures provided</i>	
								<i>Com- plete</i>	<i>Par- tial</i>
Expectant and Nursing mothers	119	5	90	8	—	91	—	5	14
Children under five	100	72	79	1	1	20	—	—	—

Midwifery

During 1954, there were 10 domiciliary midwives employed in Poole by the Dorset County Council, being under the direction of the Poole Area Supervisor of Midwives. There were also 19 institutional midwives, a total of 29. There were 1,139 confinements in the borough; of these 649 were attended by the domiciliary midwives.

There were 402 confinements in Poole General Hospital. Elsewhere than in the Borough, 88 mothers were confined in institutions.

Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics

The combined Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinic is held once a month at Old Town and Branksome Clinics. The number of patients who attended these during the year is as follows :

Clinic	Ante-Natal		Post-Natal	
	Ist Attend.	Total	Ist Attend.	Total
Market Street Branksome	21 6	66 20	16 1	16 1
Total	27	86	17	17

From June to December, combined sessions were held at Market Street.

Midwives' Ante-natal Sessions were commenced in August, 1954. 36 Sessions were held, at which 289 new cases made 364 attendances.

774 patients attended the Ante-natal Clinic at Poole General Hospital, making a total of 4,822 attendances. 412 women attended this Post-natal Clinic, making 672 attendances.

Midwives' Acts, 1902-1936

The following table shows the progress in the reduction of maternal mortality, stillbirths, and infantile mortality during the past 10 years.

Year	Total live Births	Stillbirths	Domiciliary Births		Institutional Births	Medical Aid Summonses	Maternal Deaths	Total Deaths of Infants under 1 year
			Midwives	Maternity Nurses				
1945	1298	33	425	307	566	28	2	68
1946	1541	45	491	346	704	46	4	54
1947	1667	30	661	391	615	69	—	37
1948	1326	29	372	344	610	87	—	40
1949	1273	22	240	397	658	42	1	24
1950	1231	27	280	293	685	32	1	27
1951	1235	18	379	214	642	12	2	39
1952	1147	25	436	128	583	2	—	36
1953	1127	20	435	152	440	—	—	28
1954	1139	31	522	127	490	11	—	36

Maternal Mortality

There were no maternal deaths in the borough during the year.

Infantile Mortality

There were 1,139 live births and 36 deaths of infants under 1 year, giving an infantile mortality rate of 31.61.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

There were no cases of ophthalmia neonatorum during 1954.

Contraception

141 women attended this clinic during the year and were given advice and instruction in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 1408 of 1934. 785 attendances were made.

Immunisation and Vaccination

During the year 822 children under 5 were immunised against diphtheria. Of these, 416 were under one year and 334 between 1 and 2 years. 111 re-inforcing doses were given to children who had been previously immunised. 355 pre-school children were vaccinated during 1954.

Health Visiting

During 1954, there were 9 Health Visitors and 1 Superintendent Health Visitor. The following domiciliary visits were paid to expectant mothers and children under 5 years:—

First visits to Expectant Mothers	...	...	108
Total visits to Expectant Mothers	...	...	136
First visits to Postnatal Cases	...	...	1,079
Total visits to Postnatal Cases	...	...	1,127
First visits to Children under 1 year	...	...	1,106
Total visits to Children under 1 year	...	...	6,247
First visits to children 1-2 years	...	...	1
Total visits to Children 1-2 years	...	...	3,884
First visits to Children 2-5 years	...	...	3
Total visits to Children 2-5 years	...	...	6,708
Total visits to tuberculous households	...	...	1,247
Total number of families or households visited	...	...	14,741
Total visits to other cases	...	...	528

Day Nurseries

There is only one Day Nursery in the Borough, providing accommodation for 50 children between the ages of 2 and 5. Admission is limited as far as practicable to the children of widowed, single, separated or divorced women, who must work to support their children. This service has been the responsibility of the Local Health Authority, Dorset County Council, since the 5th July, 1948.

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children

The N.S.P.C.C. has a full-time Inspector for the Poole and East Dorset area. The Health Department has always found the Society's Inspector very ready to co-operate in cases of medical neglect, and most helpful in following up such cases, and in dealing with difficult and careless parents.

The Report of the Inspector on the cases dealt with by the N.S.P.C.C. during 1954 is as follows:

Cases: Neglect	...	...	67
Ill-treatment	...	...	9
Advice sought	...	...	30
Total			106

The number of children concerned in these cases was 291. Two children were brought before the Juvenile Court as in need of care and protection. They were committed to the care of the Local Authority.

Domestic Help Service.

During the year the Poole Area Domestic Help Organiser supplied help to 245 cases, 37 domestic helps being employed. These domestic helps worked a total of 27,654 hours during the year.

